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STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST ATLAS

7½' QUADRANGLE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

45 map sheets covering the entire Stanislaus National Forest at 1:63,360 scale (1 inch to the mile). Maps include:

- ► Roads & trails
- ► Camping/recreation facilities
- ▶ Wilderness boundaries
- ► UTM & lat/long coordinates
- ► Contours & elevations
- ▶ Shaded relief



Forest Service
Pacific Southwest Region
Stanislaus National Forest





LEGEND

BOUNDARIES		AREAS		SYMBOLS	
	National Forest		Stanislaus National Forest		Ranger District Office - Forest Service/Other
	National Forest Administrative		Adjacent National Forest		Other FS Facility
	Wilderness Area		Non-Forest Service Land	<u>h</u>	Fire Station
	Protected Area		Sand/Gravel	I	Lookout - Closed to Public
	Ranger District		San a diavoi		Campground - Forest Service/Other
		WATER	FEATURES		Undeveloped Camp Area - Forest Service/Othe
	County		Perennial	A	Group Campground
	Tribal Land		Intermittent	TOTAL STREET	Horse Campground
	Wild & Scenic River		Inundated	7	Picnic Area - Forest Service/Other
D04D0		()	Glacier	TH	Trailhead
ROADS	Highway/Primary		River/Streams - Perennial	P	Parking
	Road		Streams - Intermittent	онч	OHV Staging Area
	Paved Road Maintained for Passenger Cars		Aqueduct Tunnel		Scenic Overlook - Forest Service/Other
	Gravel Road		Swamp/Marsh	*	Boat Launch Ramp
	Dirt Road		Spring	<u> </u>	Hand Launch Area
======:	High Clearance Vehicle Road	-	Waterfall	Ā	Lookout - Open to Public
	Closed Road		Well	*	Sno-Park/Snow Play Area Parking
120	State Highway	TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES			Downhill Ski Area
	County Route	(Elevation		24	Building
52	Primary Forest Route		Index Contour	<u>.</u>	•
5N01	Forest Route (Improved)		Intermediate Contour	-	School
=== <u>5N74</u> ====	Forest Route (Unimproved)	× 9065	Spot Elevation		Tank
4	Scenic Byway	Δ	Horizontal Control Station	2.3	Pit, Mine
	, ,			•	Mine Tunnel
TRAILS SUR		SURVEY	'S	-	Road Barrier
2000	National Scenic Trail		Township/Range Lines:	8-4	Gate
19E21	Non-Motorized Vehicle Trail			7.7	Cemetery
	Motorized Vehicle Trail		Section Lines:	•	Gauging Station



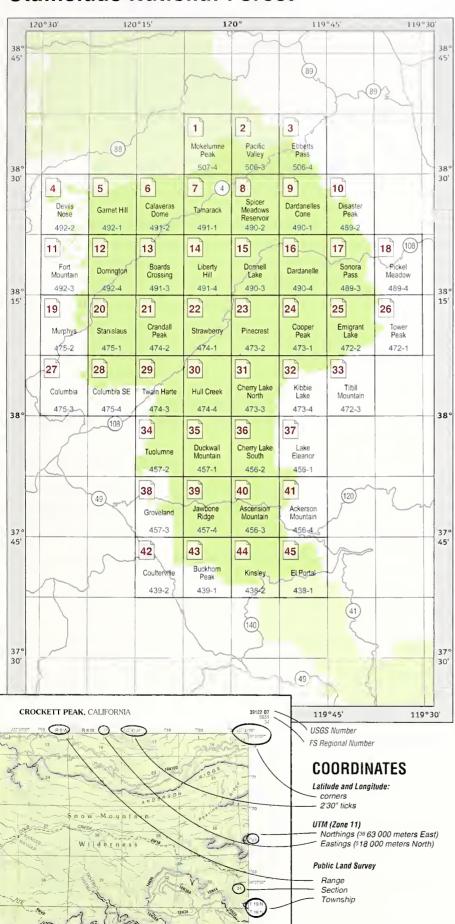
PRODUCTION Produced by USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, Geospatial Services with the Stanislaus National Forest. Data was compiled from Cartographic Feature Files, 10 meter Digital Elevation Models and the Forest Visitor Map. This atlas was produced using ArcGIS¹¹¹ and Adobe¹¹¹ Creative Suite¹¹². Produced and Printed 2016

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Stanislaus National Forest



Using this Atlas

Quad Labeling



Forest Service Regional Number

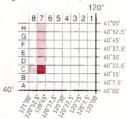
This numbering system is based on15' quadrangles, starting in the south-eastern corner of the state and progressing from east to west, then south to north across the state.

Each of these is sub-divided into quarters, numbered counterclockwise from the North-East quadrant.



USGS Number: 40120-C7

latitude (40), longitude (120), grid coordinate (C7).



North, Grid North & Magnetic North

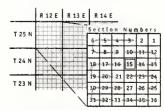
UTM grid north (GN) 2015 magnetic north (MN) Declination at center of sheet



Local declination from north is shown at the bottom of each map. For more information on magnetic declination see: www.ngdc.noaa.gov and click on geomagnetism.

MILS: US Military Mils, 6400mils in a full circle

Public Land Survey



Each township is divided into 36 one square mile sections. These sections are numbered in gray squares on the map (See diagram above). Unsurveyed sections or portions of sections are called "protraction blocks". These protraction blocks are numbered sequentially starting with 37 (PB 37, PB 38, PB 39...)

Getting Around On Stanislaus National Forest Roads

ROADS SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS

Paved roads are best for passenger car travel. Other improved roads are also suitable, but may not be as smooth or well-maintained. Roads suitable for most passenger cars are symbolized on the map by two solid parallel lines with various patterns of fill. Signs on these roads display the route numbers horizontally. Improved roads may be paved, gravel, or dirt. The map legend indicates the kind of road. A road may start as paved or gravel and change to dirt. Off-highway vehicles (OHVs) and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) may not use roads maintained for passenger cars.





ROADS NOT SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS

Unimproved roads comprise most of the roads in the Stanislaus National Forest and get only minimal maintenance. They are shown as two dashed parallel lines on these maps. Signs on these roads display the route numbers on vertical markers. Vehicles with high clearance are usually needed to travel on unimproved roads; although they are usually not suitable for passenger-car travel, such use is allowed. OHVs and ATVs may use unimproved Forest Service roads, but drivers must be licensed or certified to operate the vehicles. If you drive these roads, be prepared to encounter missing route markers, other vehicles, rocks, downed trees, encroaching brush, and frequent changes in road conditions. Please DO NOT create wheel ruts by driving on these roads when wet. Ruts damage the roadbed and can lead to erosion.

See the Motor Vehicle Use Map (MVUM) for roads and motorized trails where all vehicles (including OHVs and ATVs) are allowed to travel. To download maps, visit: www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/ohv/ohv_maps.shtml

RESTRICTED ROADS

National Forest System roads are sometimes seasonally restricted to prevent rutting of the roads during wet weather, to reduce disturbance to wildlife during winter or breeding periods, or because of high fire danger. Restrictions are indicated by signs, gates, and/or barriers.

Check with the nearest Forest Service office regarding current road restrictions. Recurring seasonal restrictions are indicated on the Motor Vehicle Use Maps.

RULES OF THE ROAD

Safe driving in the National Forest requires alertness. The forest road system is different from streets and highways. Road conditions vary dramatically and roads are used by a variety of travelers. Licensed high clearance vehicles, logging trucks, recreation vehicles, horseback riders, mountain bikes and hikers are common sights on back roads of the Forest. National Forest route signs use white numbers on a brown background, and are posted at road intersections. Most National Forest roads are one-lane dirt roads with turnouts for passing oncoming traffic and are not maintained for passenger cars. Use these descriptions to plan an enjoyable trip best suited for your vehicle and driving experience.

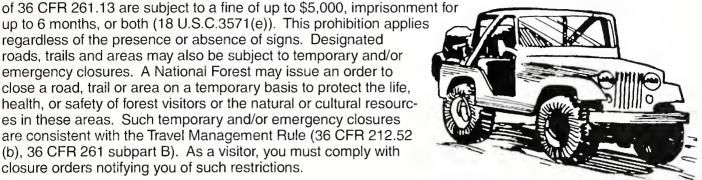
WINTER VEHICLE TRAVEL

Snow conditions result in closure of most Stanislaus National Forest Service roads. Winter travelers should carry tire chains at all times and be prepared to spend long periods of time in the car. Carry blankets or sleeping bags, warm clothes, water, food and other necessities, a snow shovel, and travel with a full tank of gas.

Driving Your Motorized Vehicles on the Stanislaus National Forest

It is the responsibility of the operator to obtain and comply with the Motor Vehicle Use Map (MVUM). It is prohibited to possess or operate a motor vehicle on National Forest system lands on the Stanislaus National Forest other than in accordance with the designations depicted on the MVUM (36 CFR 261.13). Violators

up to 6 months, or both (18 U.S.C.3571(e)). This prohibition applies regardless of the presence or absence of signs. Designated roads, trails and areas may also be subject to temporary and/or emergency closures. A National Forest may issue an order to close a road, trail or area on a temporary basis to protect the life, health, or safety of forest visitors or the natural or cultural resources in these areas. Such temporary and/or emergency closures are consistent with the Travel Management Rule (36 CFR 212.52 (b), 36 CFR 261 subpart B). As a visitor, you must comply with closure orders notifying you of such restrictions.



The MVUM is a free black and white map with minimal topographic features. It is best used in conjunction with a Forest Visitor Map or other topographic map such as this map atlas. Roads, trails and areas open to motorized use are displayed on the MVUM. The MVUM also displays uses allowed by vehicle class (highway-legal vehicles, vehicles less than 50 inches wide and motorcycles), seasonal restrictions and other travel rules and regulations.

MVUMs are available at each Ranger Station or can be requested by mail at (209) 532-3671. Please allow 1-2 weeks for delivery. Maps are also available on the Forest website: www.fs.usda.gov/stanislaus/

Enjoy the outdoors, travel safely, and protect natural resources on the Stanislaus National Forest by driving your motor vehicle on designated roads and trails. California law requires off-highway registration or DMV-issued license plates for all OHVs and an approved spark arrestor. Remember, it is illegal to use switchbacks, to take shortcuts or to travel cross-country.

Leave No Trace

The Leave No Trace principles may not seem important at first glance, but their value is apparent when considering the effects of millions of outdoor visitors. One poorly located campsite or fire ring is of little significance, but thousands of such instances slowly degrade the outdoor experience for all. Leave No Trace is worth the effort. More information can be found at www.lnt.org/

Principles of Leave No Trace:

- Plan Ahead and Prepare
- Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces
- Dispose of Waste Properly
- Leave What You Find
- Minimize Campfire Impacts
- Respect Wildlife
- Be Considerate of Other Visitors



Tread Lightly

Practicing Tread Lightly travel techniques allows you to enjoy the National Forest without changing or damaging it. It is a willingness to assume responsibility to care for natural areas and facilities, and the rights of those you meet along the way and those who follow you. Take the time to learn and follow necessary rules and regulations so that you have minmal impact. More information can be found at www.treadlightly.org/



All OHV and ATV users should Tread Lightly on the land by:

- Traveling Responsibly
- Respecting the Rights of Others
- Educate Yourself
- Avoiding Sensitive Areas
- Do Your Part

Have a Safe Trip

DEHYDRATION AND HEAT

High temperatures are common in the summer, but can occur throughout the year. Heat exhaustion and heat stroke can result from continued exposure to high temperatures and inadequate or unbalanced replacement of fluids. Adults require two quarts of water per day and four quarts or more for strenuous activity at high elevations. To maintain a high energy level and avoid dehydration:

- Drink 8 to 16 ounces of water before hiking.
- Drink frequently when on the trail.
- Drink as much water as possible during lunch and throughout the evening.
- Limit caffeine drinks such as coffee or cola.
- Avoid alcoholic drinks.
- Plan ahead for drinking water. Don't allow water to run out before resupplying.
- Take breaks in the shade.

Prevent sunburn by wearing lightweight, light colored, and loose fitting clothing that allows air to circulate and sweat to evaporate while offering protection from direct sun. Bare skin absorbs the sun's radiant heat and raises body temperature. Understand the signs and symptoms of heat disorders including heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke.

THINK BEFORE YOU DRINK

It may be tempting to drink water from a cold stream, but a microscopic organism called Giardia lamblia caused by human or animal feces may be present in the water and could cause an intestinal disorder called Giardiasis (gee-ar-dye-a-sis).



All surface water on the Stanislaus should be considered unsafe to drink without treatment. Chemical disinfectants are available, or carry bottled water.

Always carry plenty of water.

MOUNTAIN STORMS

Sudden storms are common in the summer, especially in the afternoon and evening. During thunderstorms, stay off ridges, and away from open meadows and isolated trees. If possible, find shelter among dense, small trees in low areas. If not possible, lie down on the ground.

WILDERNESS TRAVEL

Know the locations of the Ranger Stations near your route of travel. Leave your itinerary with friends and tell them when you expect to return. Ask them to contact the closest Ranger District or Sheriff if you haven't returned by a given time. Be sure to contact them when you get back! Take a detailed map and compass with you and know how to use them. If you must travel alone, stick to frequently used trails in case you become sick or injured.

POISON OAK & RATTLESNAKES



Poison oak grows to about 5,000 feet elevation.

Learn to identify and avoid it. Poison oak has waxy-looking leaves

that grow in lobes of three and change from green to redorm a rooninfall. Rattlesnakes are found up to 9,000 feet and occasionally higher. Be alert and watch where



you step. BEARS

California black bears travel and live at higher elevations and in greater numbers in the wilderness than in the past because of the availability of human food. Hungry bears will walk through camps and pick up packs and food bags, ripping them apart if they smell food. If the bears become accustomed to obtaining food from backpackers, they

will develop a habit of approaching humans. Use bear-proof food storage containers or hang food from a tree.



Black Bear

BUDDY UP

If you are hiking, backpacking, or exploring at any time of the year, take someone with you and make sure someone else knows your travel plans.

LOST?

O If you

If you get lost, stay calm and don't panic. If you have a map or compass, try to orient yourself. Look for peaks or landmarks and backtrack if necessary. If you cannot find the trail, stay where you are until someone finds you.

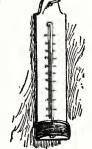
HYPOTHERMIA

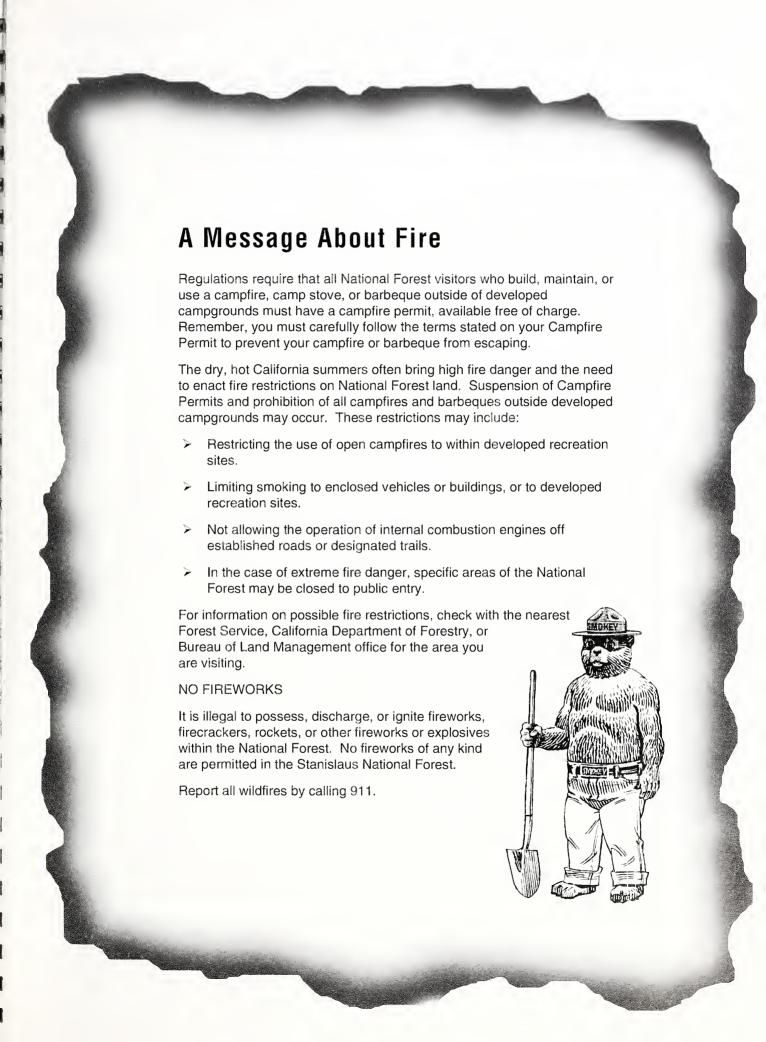
Hypothermia occurs when inner body temperatures are lowered due to exposure to cold. It is the leading cause of death to outdoor visitors. The signs and symptoms of hypothermia are progressive and the onset is rapid. Watch for early signs in your group. Victims are usually unaware that they are becoming hypothermic.

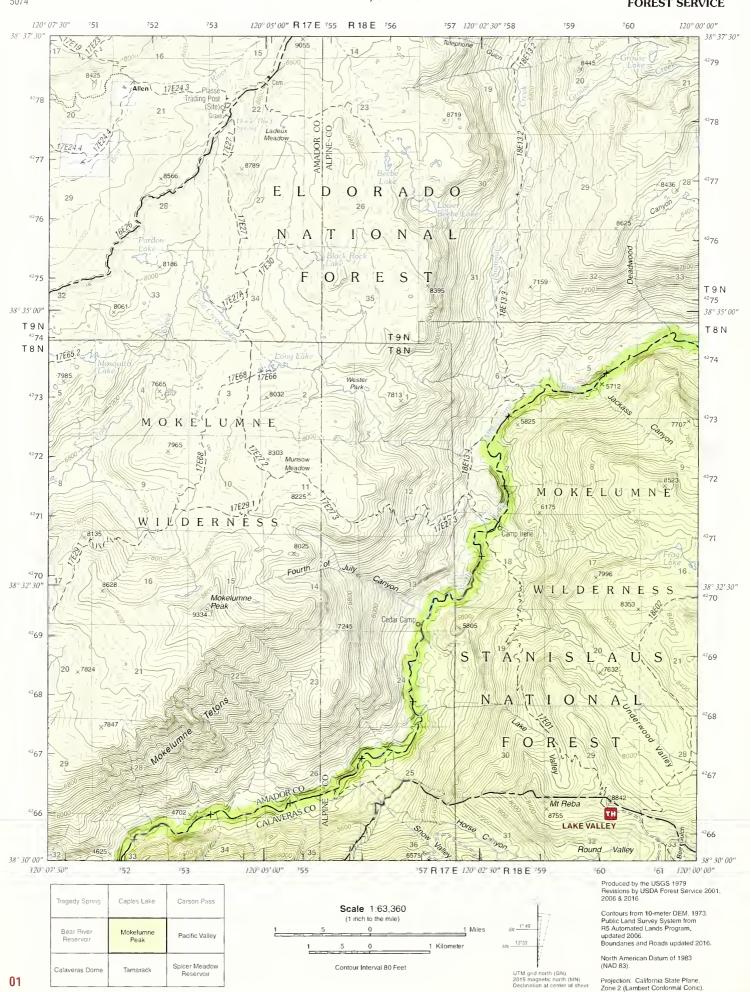
Early symptoms include shivering and unreasonable behavior. As the person gets colder they will have reduced muscle coordination, be incoherent, have slurred or slow speech, memory lapses, fumbling hands.

stumbling, drowsiness, and exhaustion. Late stages include stupor, coma and death.

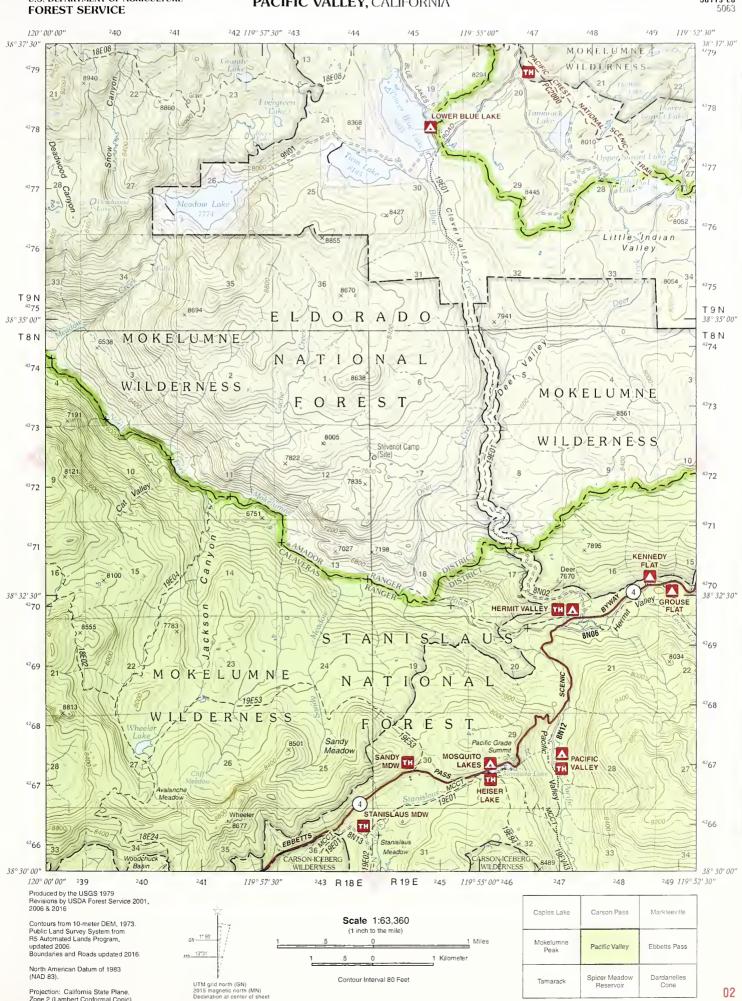
Even mild hypothermia requires treatment Get the victim out of the wind and rain and remove any wet clothing. Move to a heat source: a fire or inside a dry sleeping bag, skin to skin with another person. Give the victim hot drinks like herbal tea, soup or sugar water. Do not give the victim anything containing alcohol or caffeine.

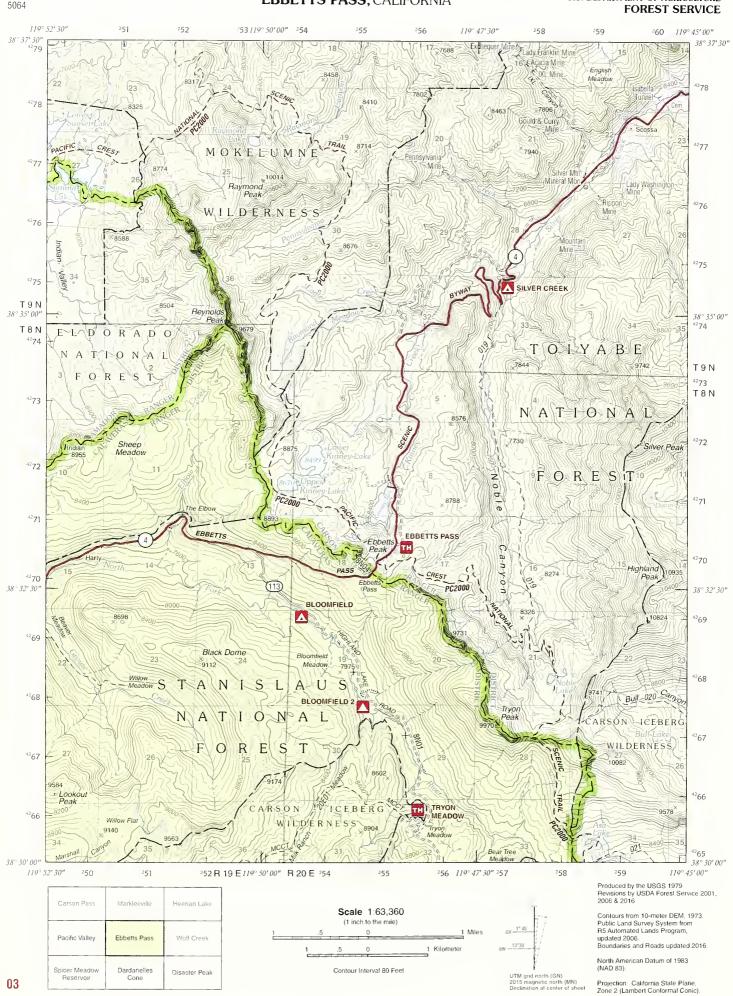


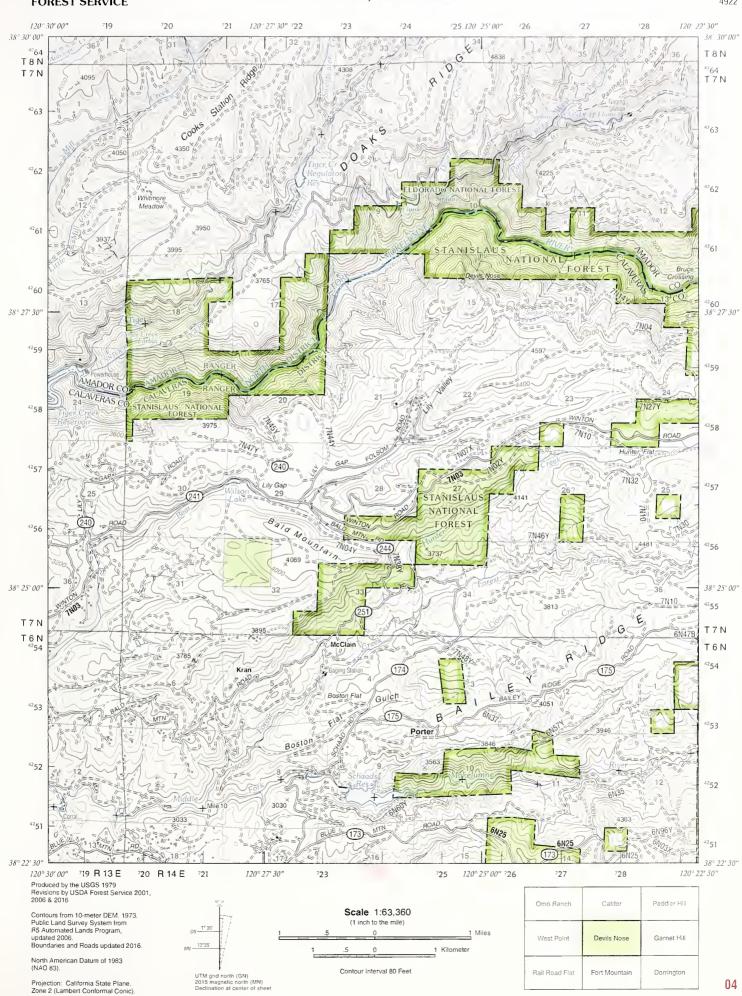


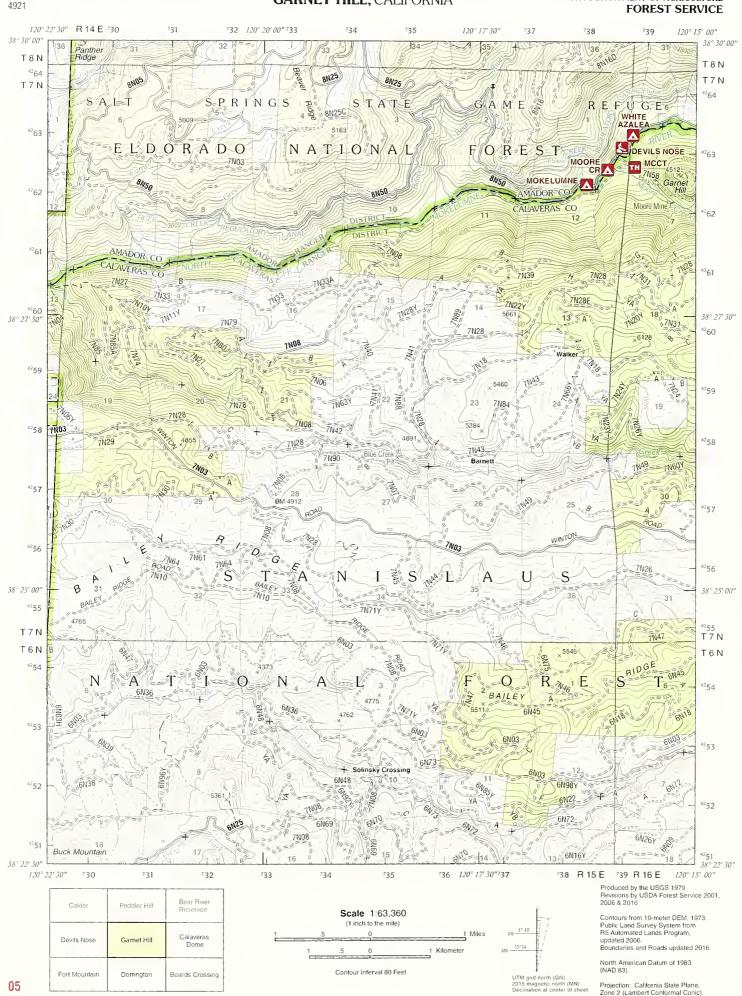


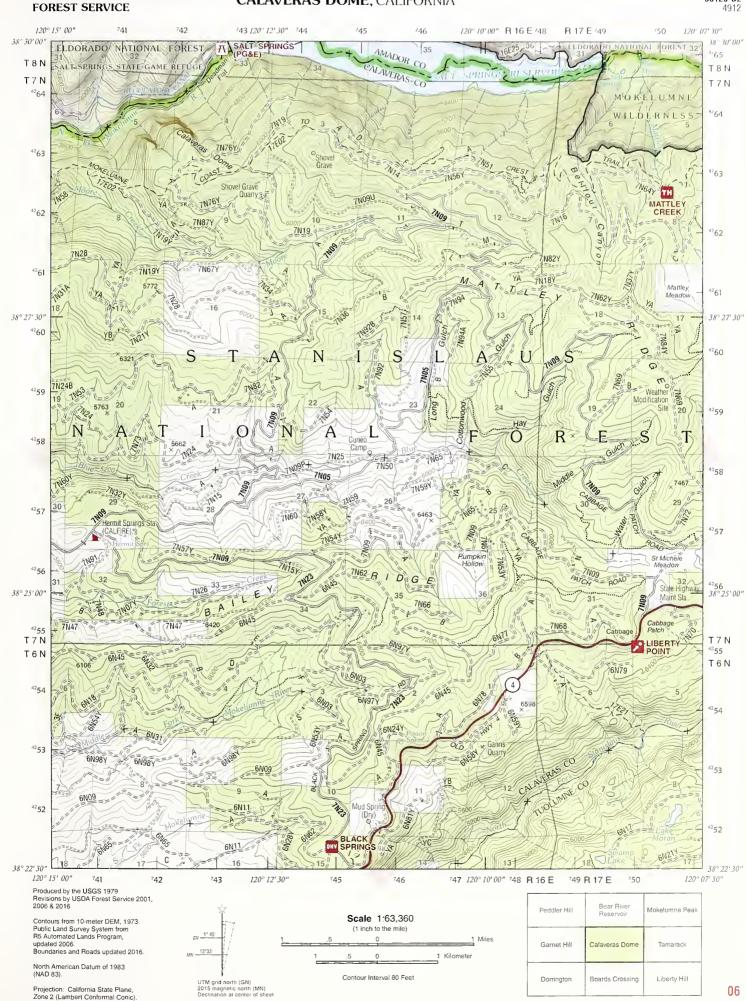
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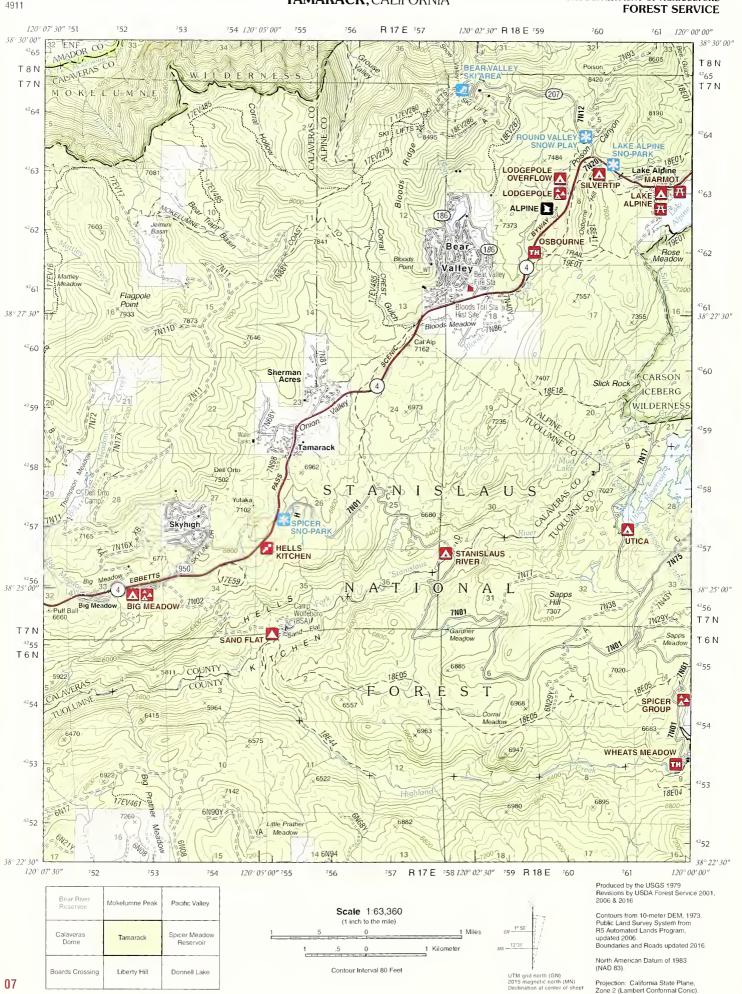


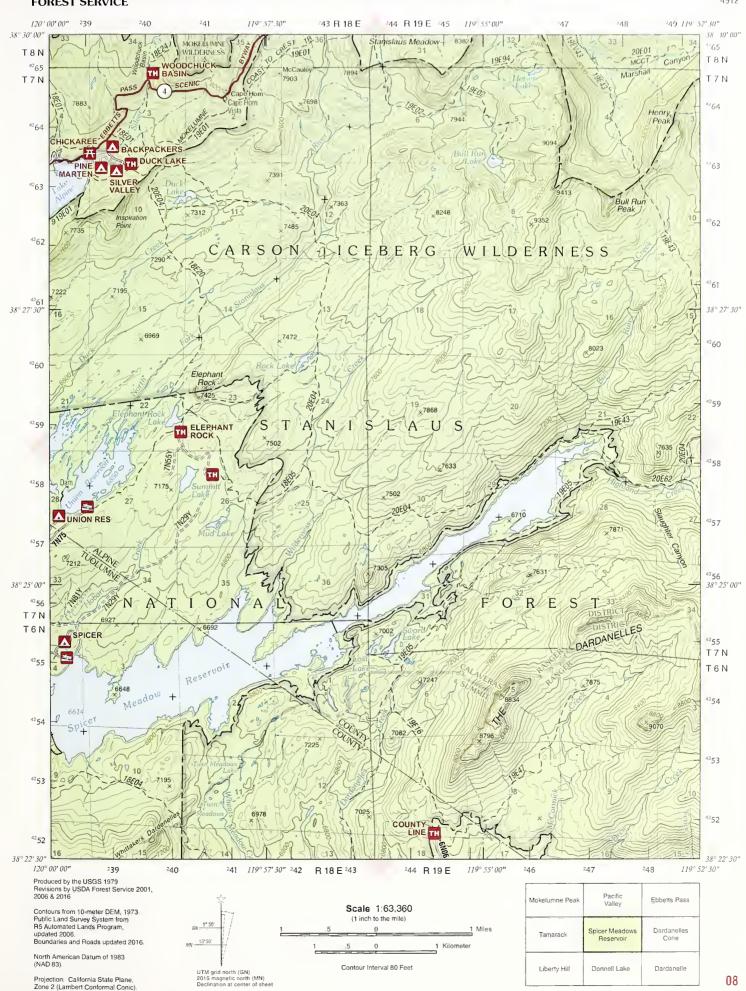


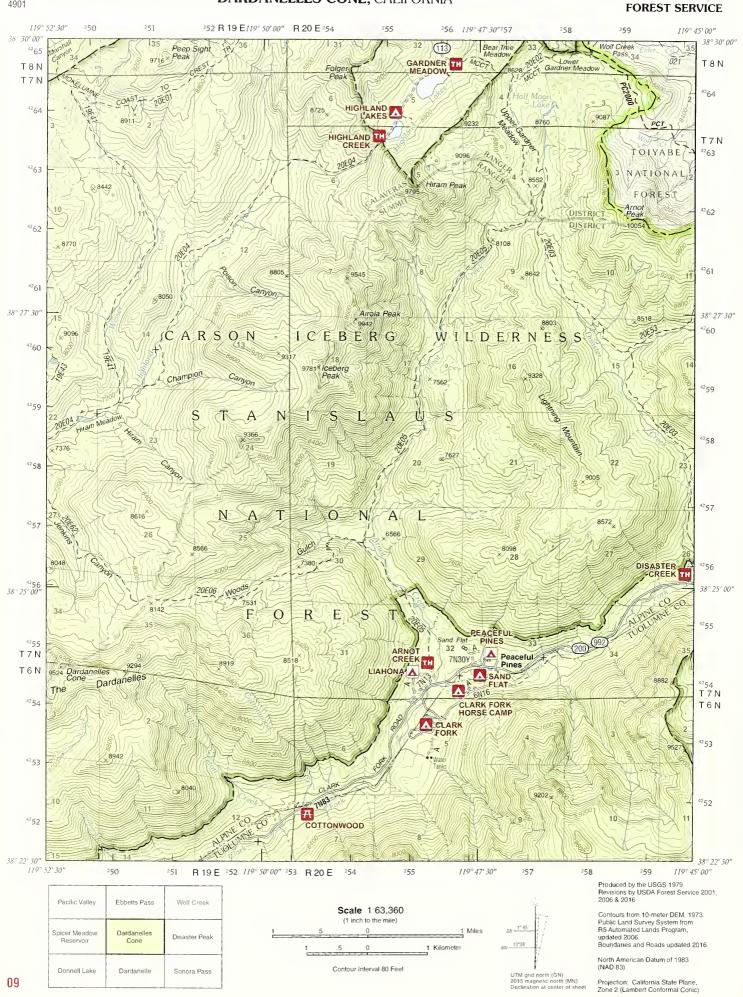


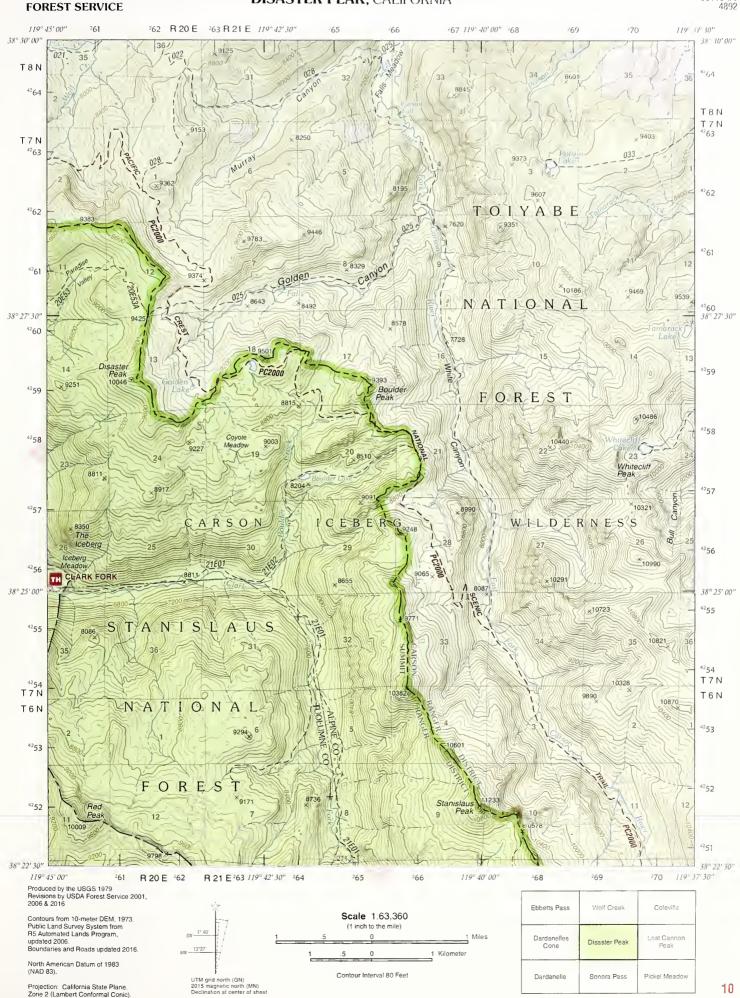


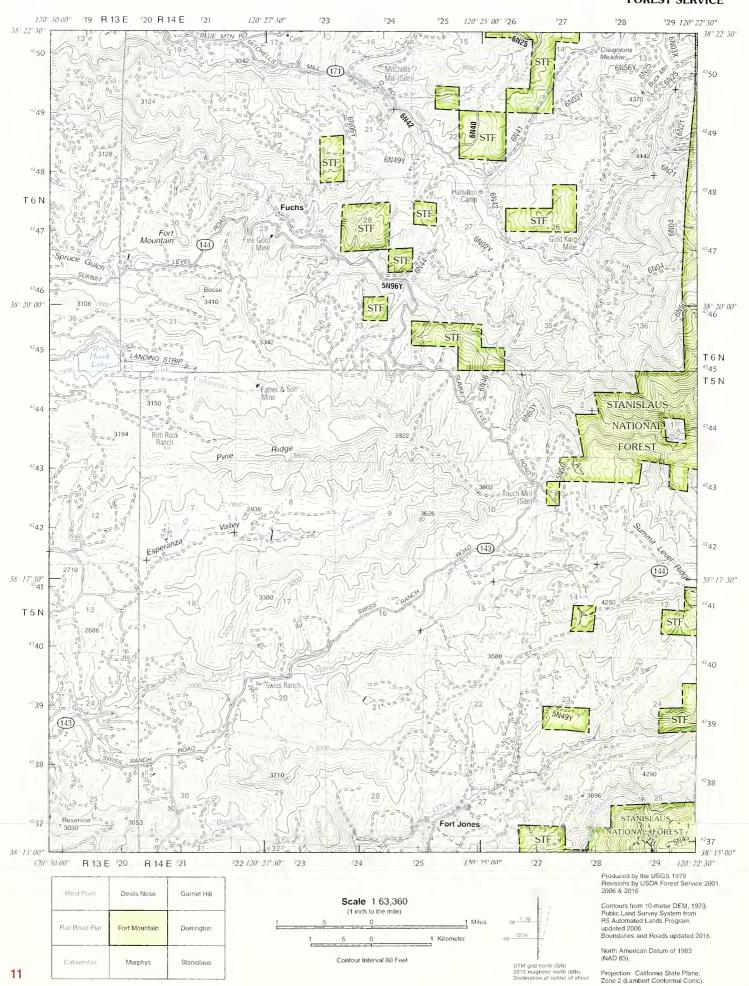


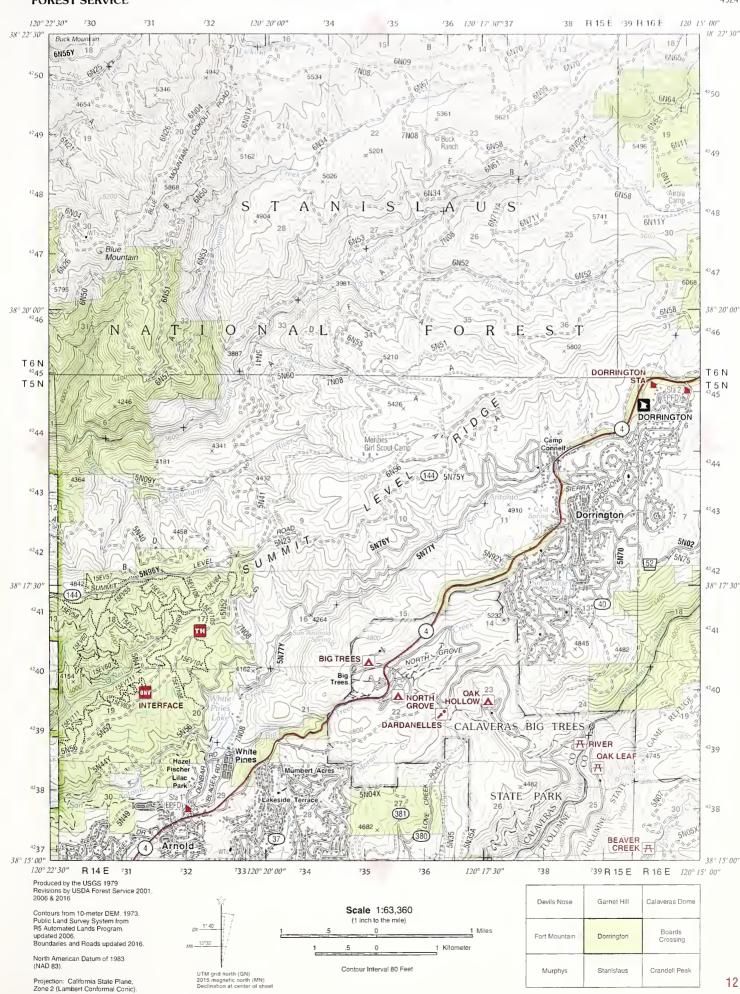


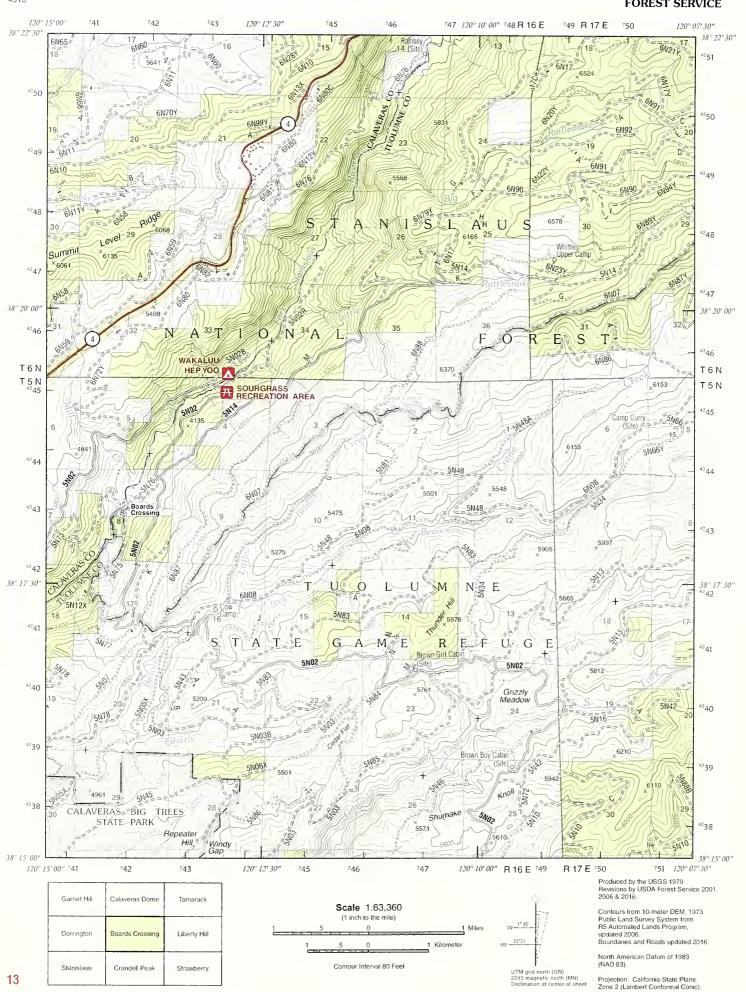




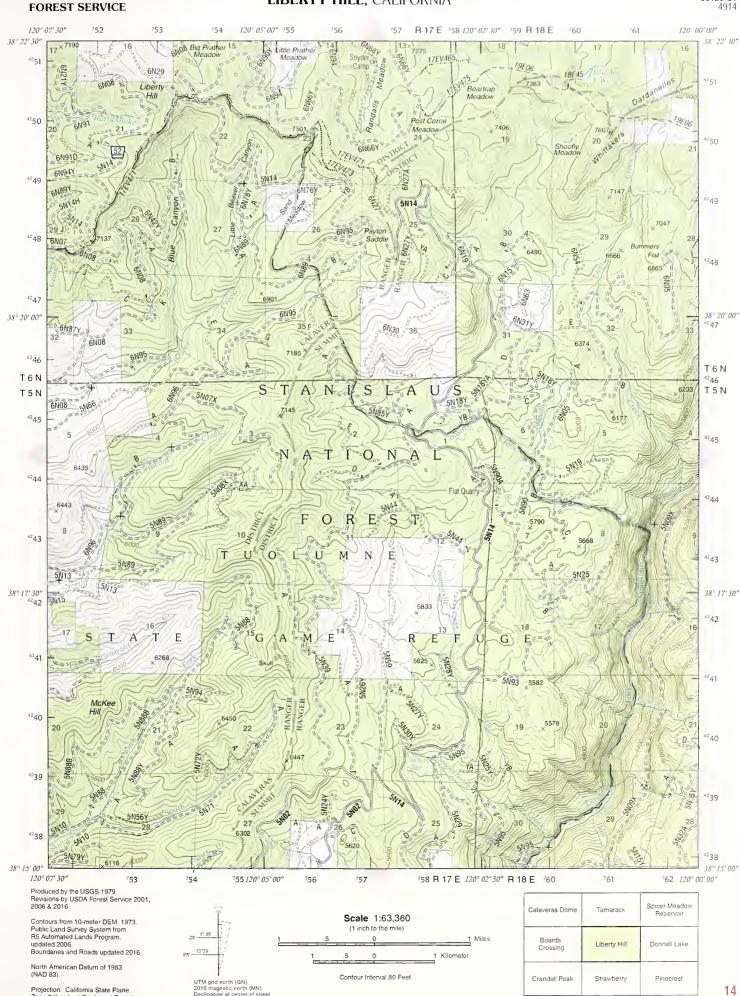


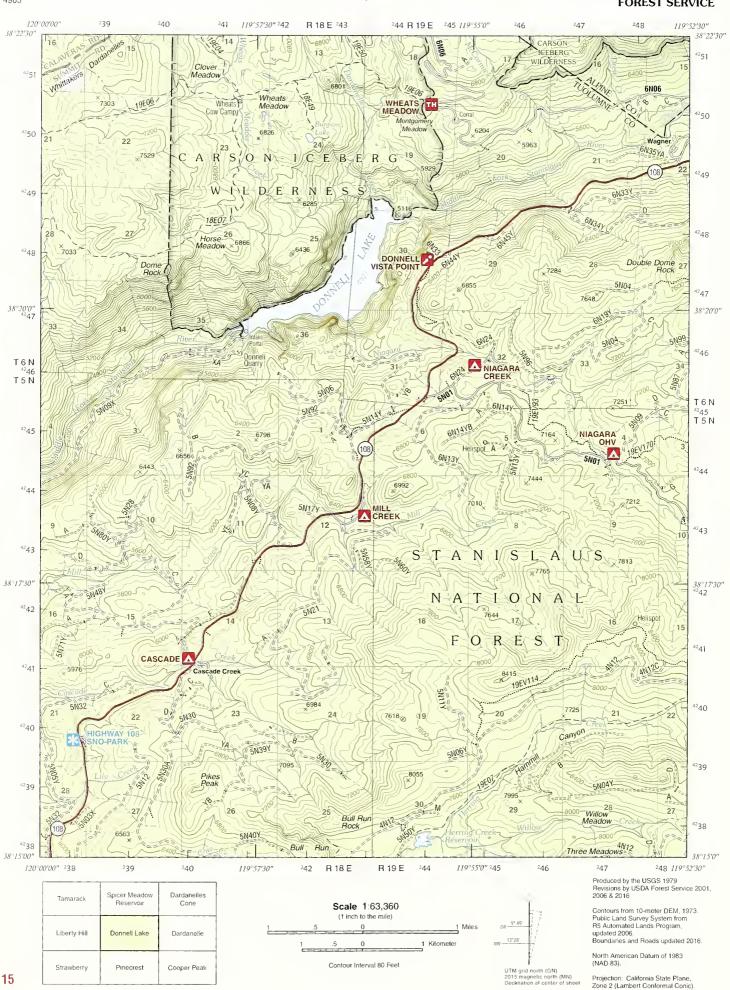


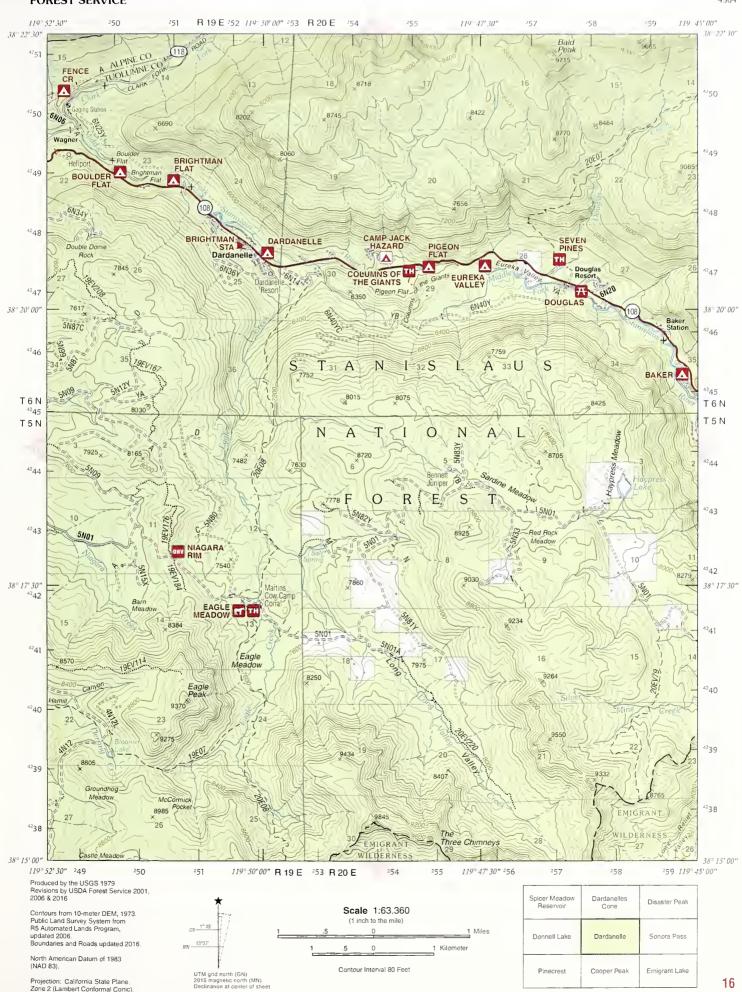


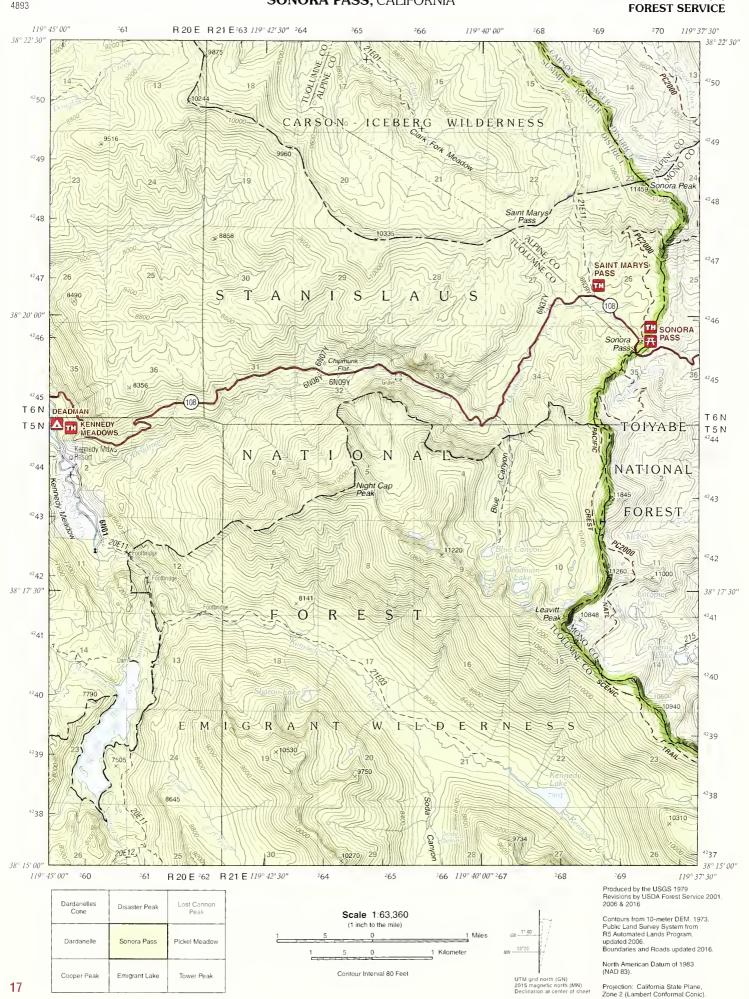


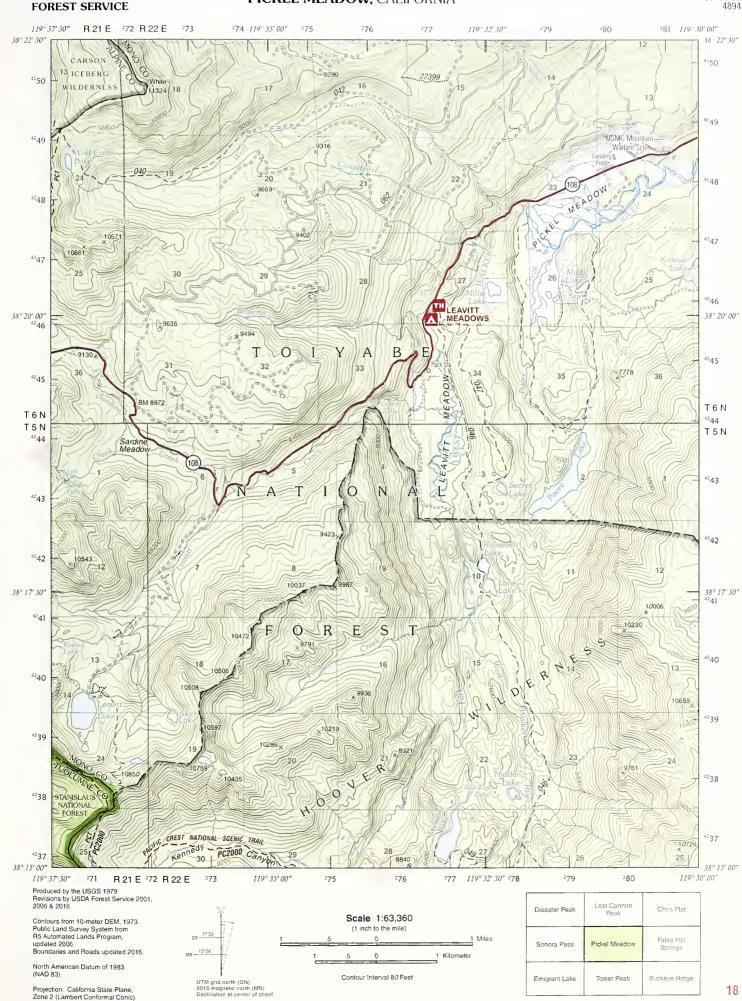
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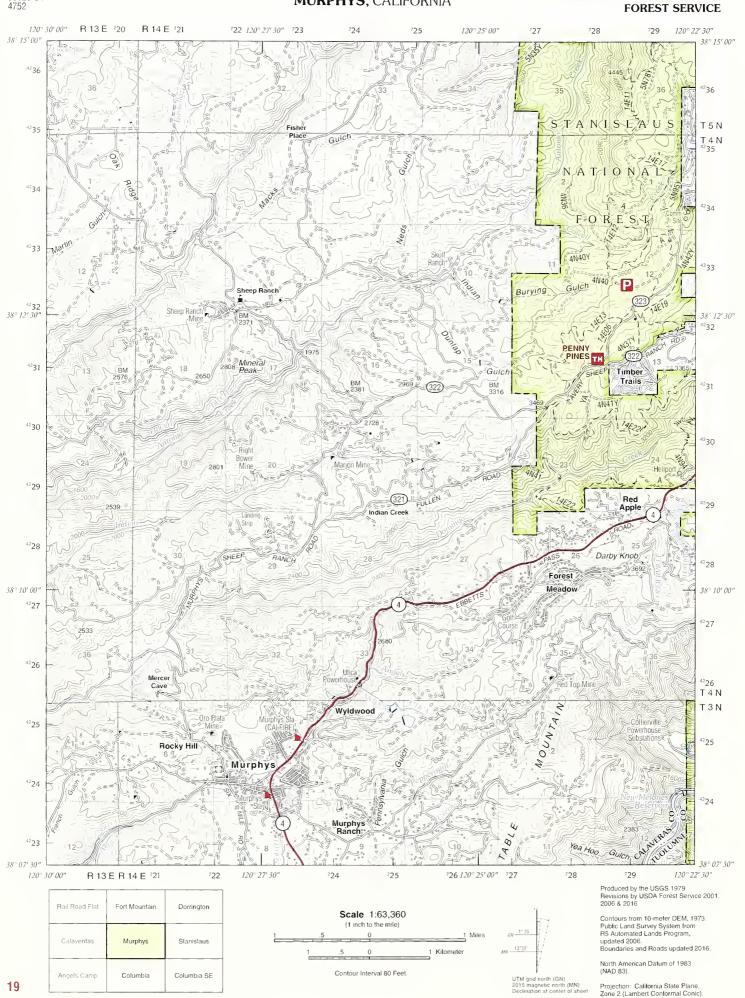


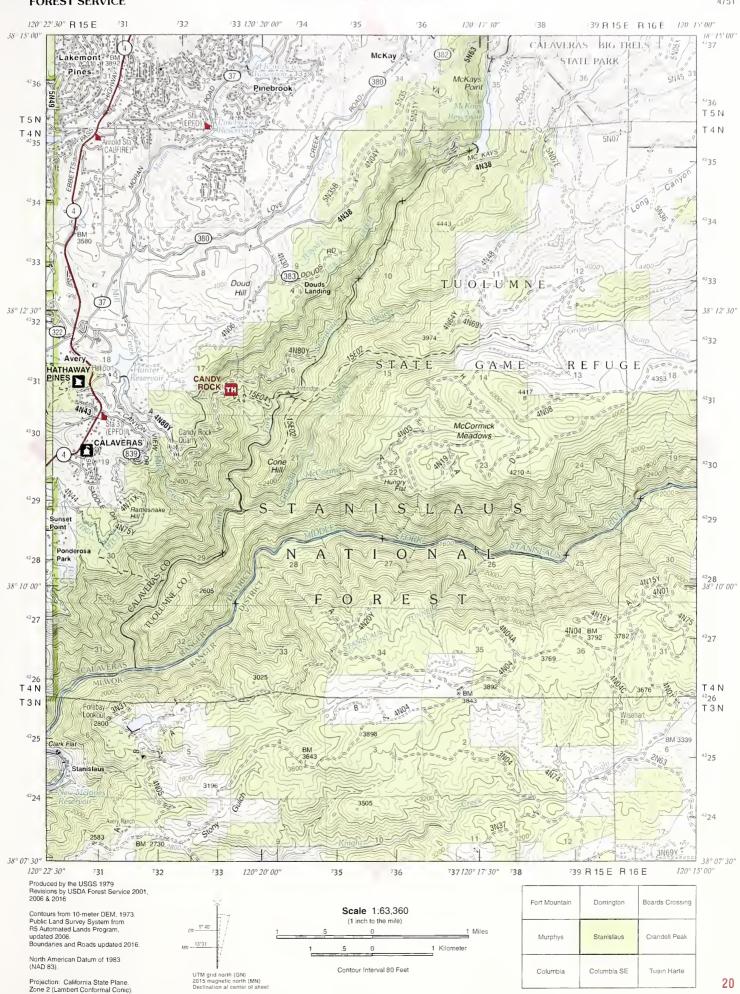


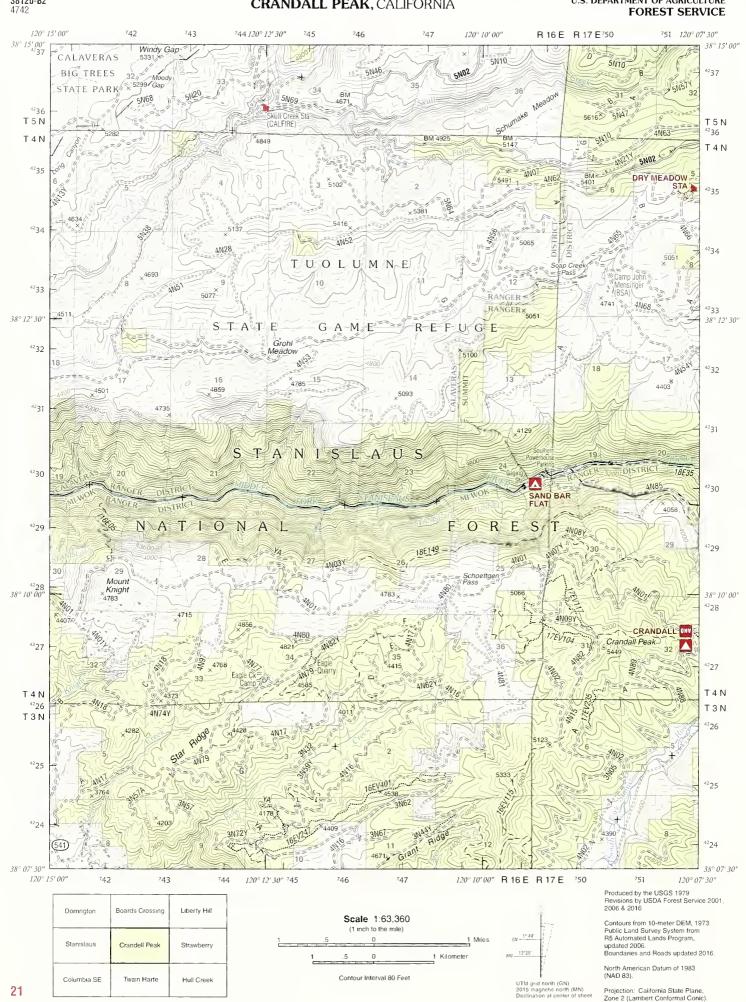


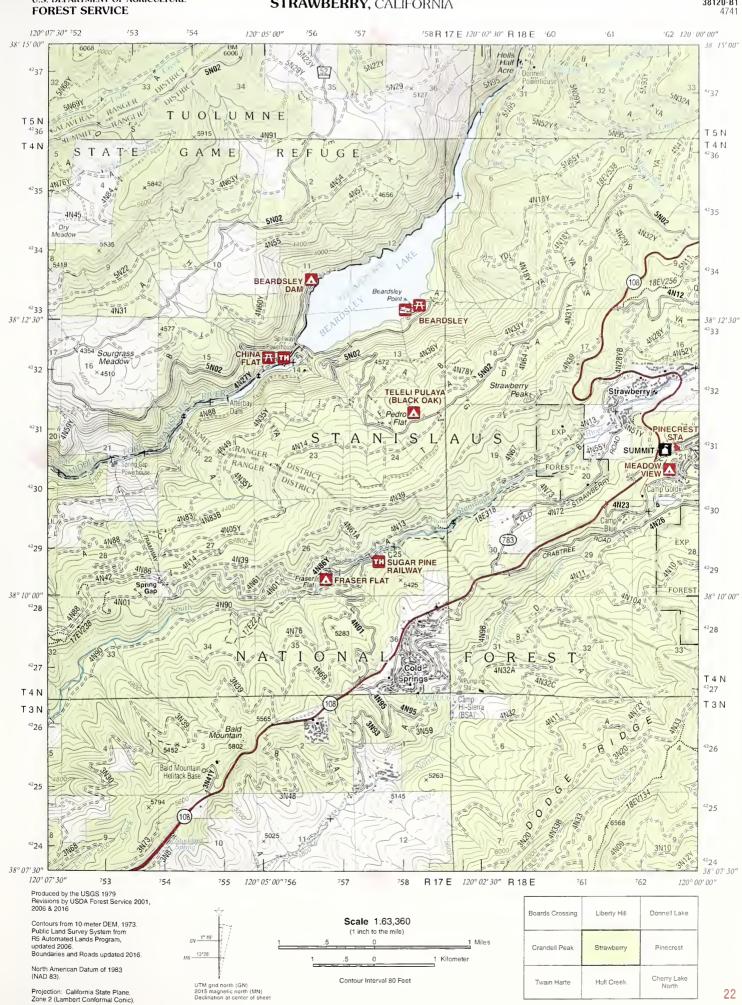


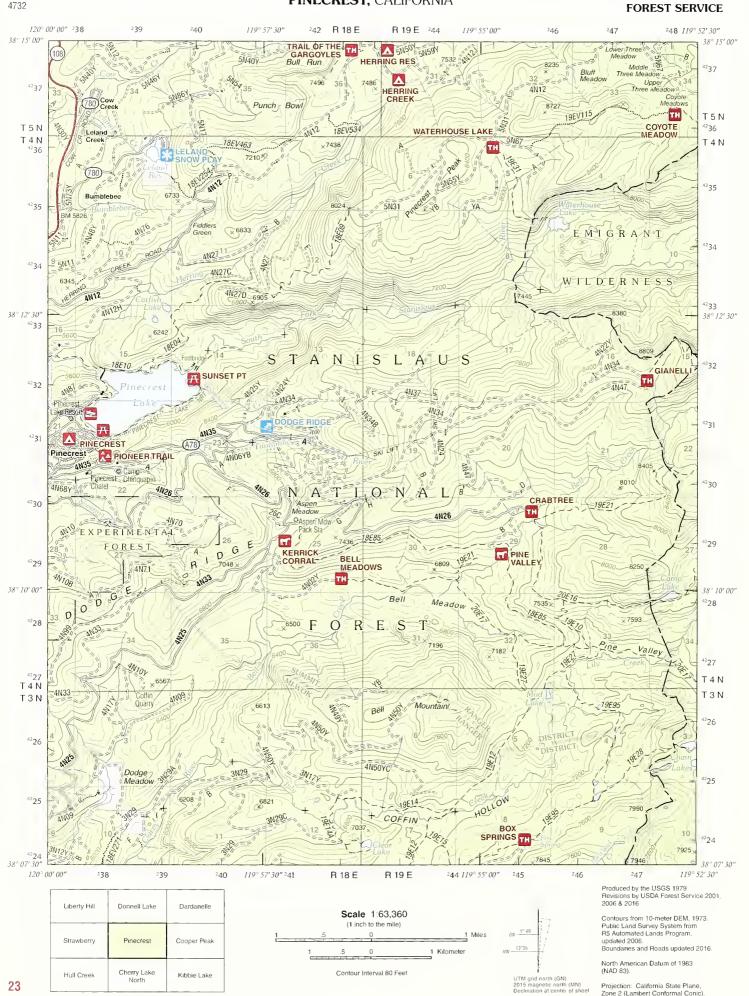


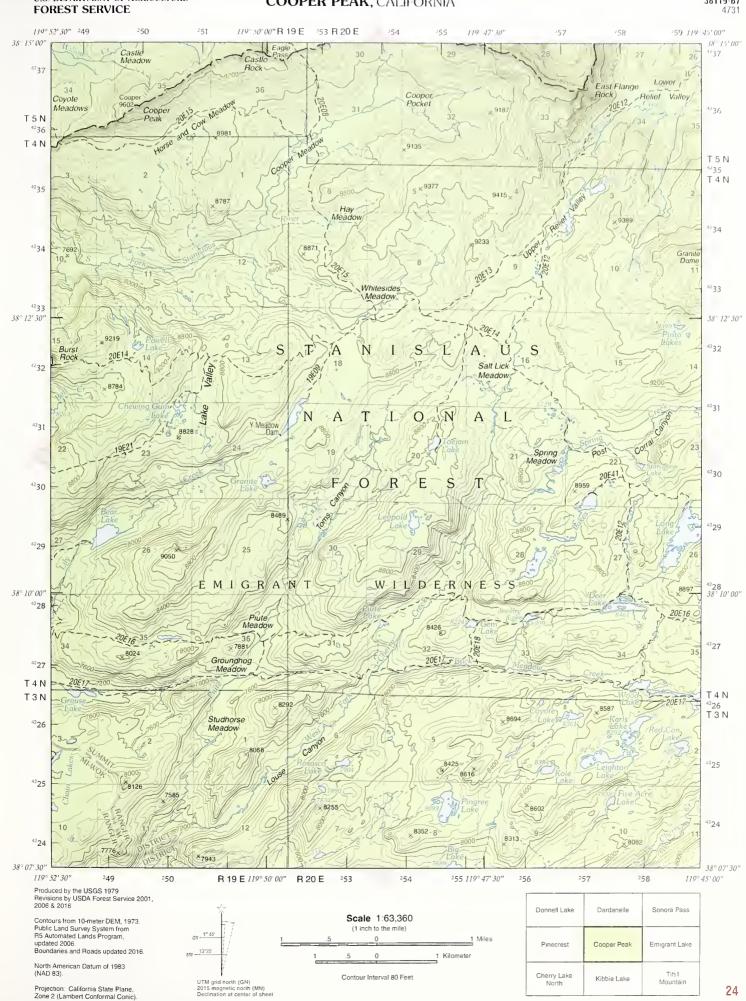


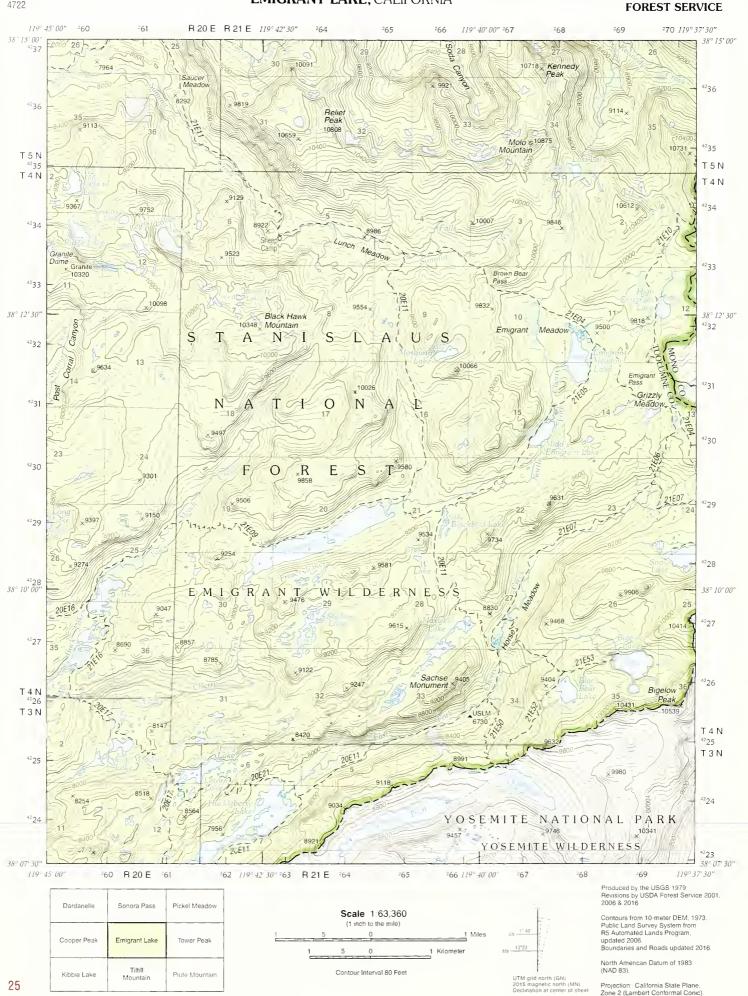




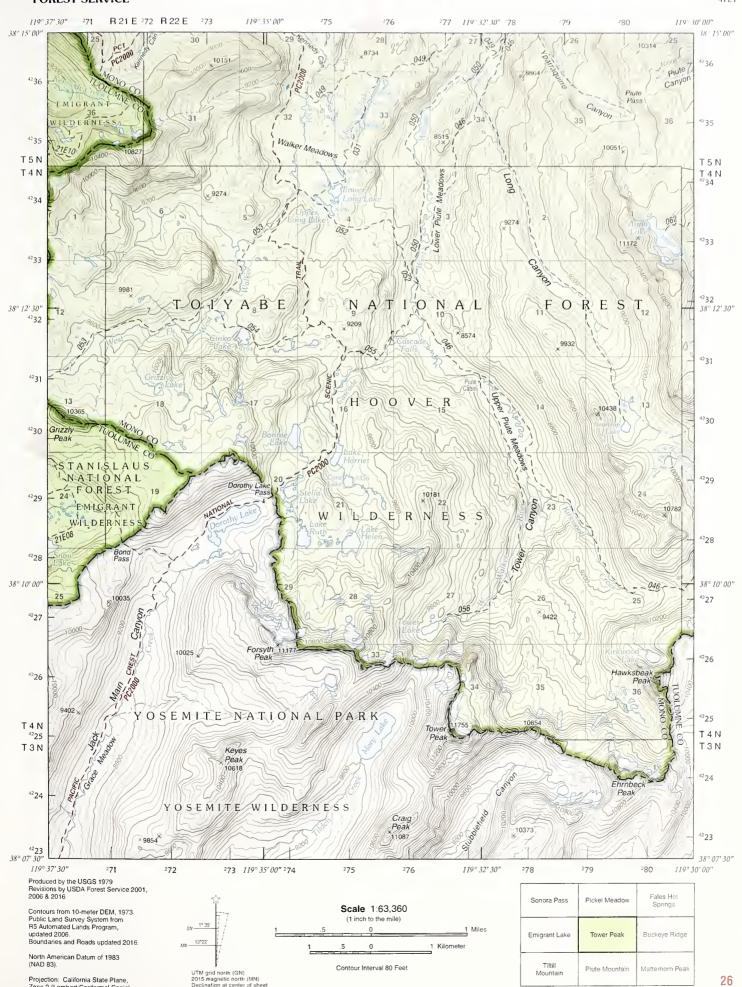


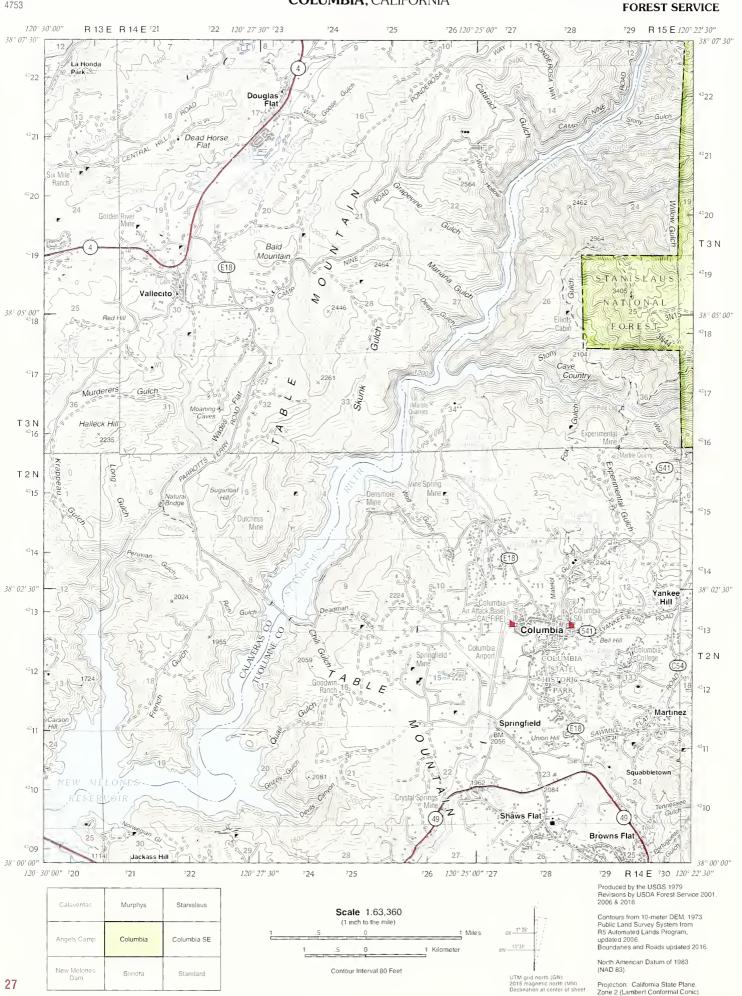


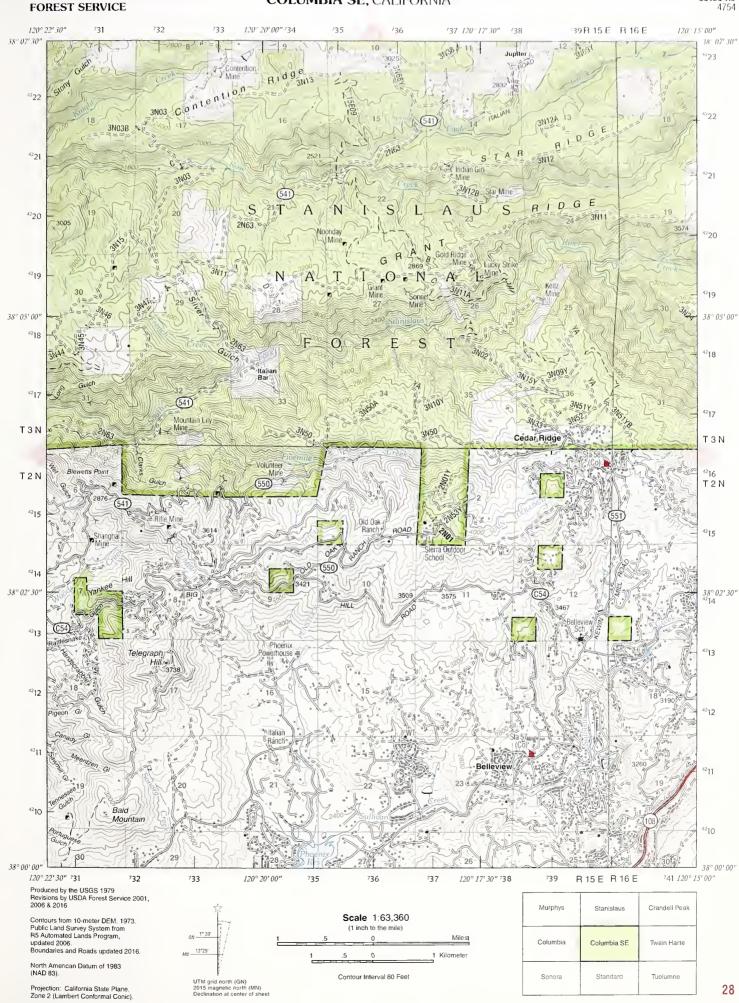


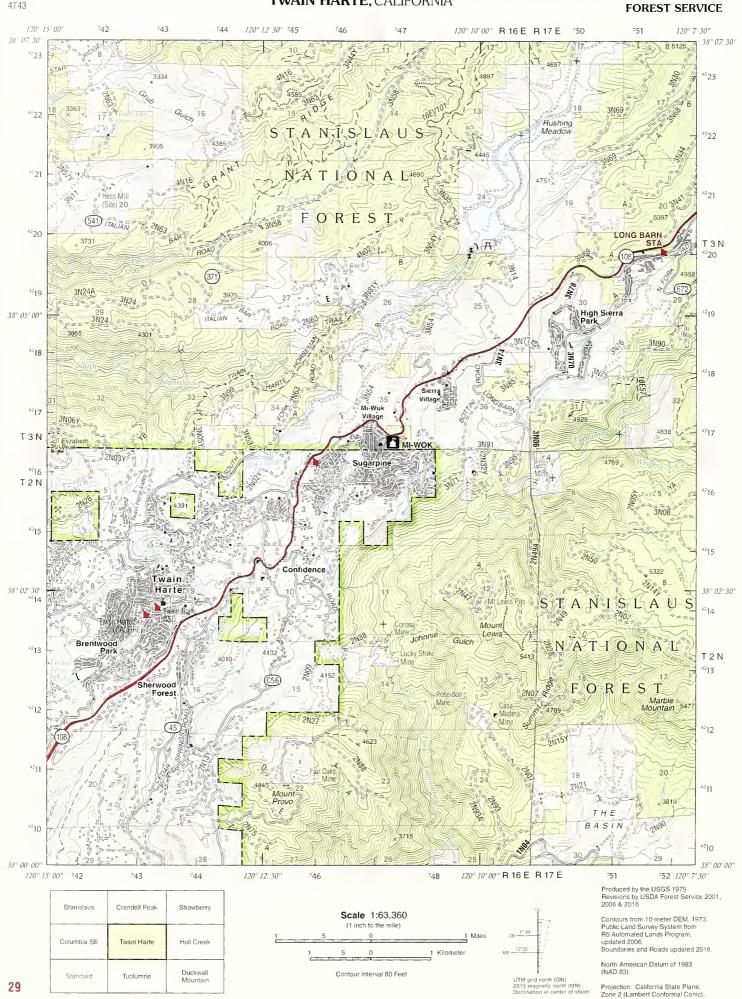


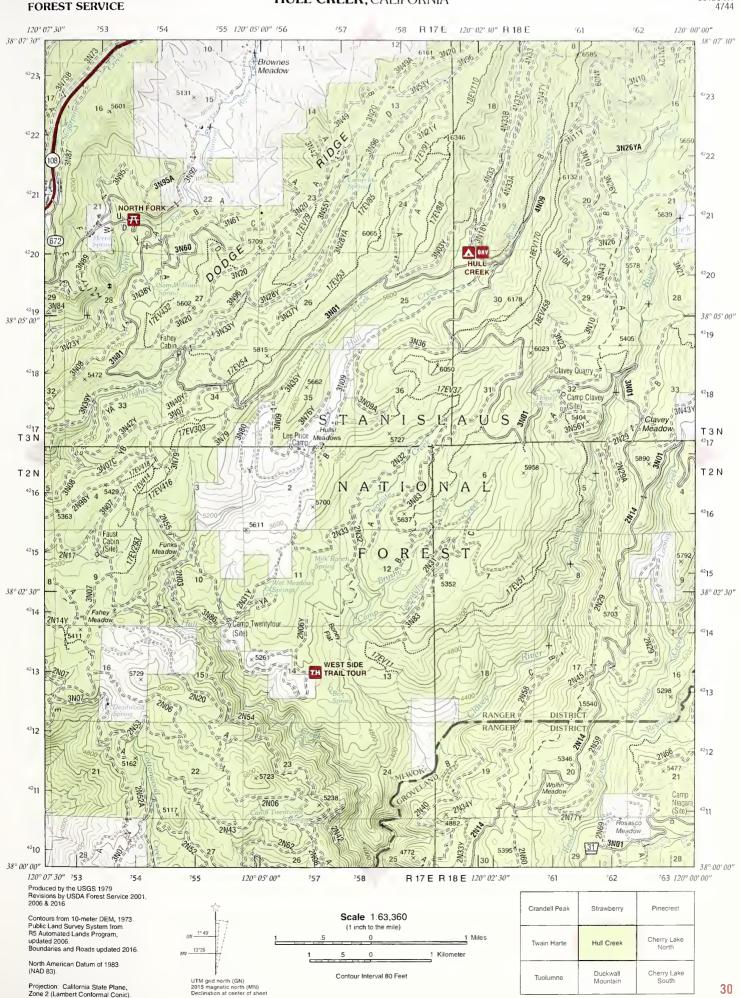
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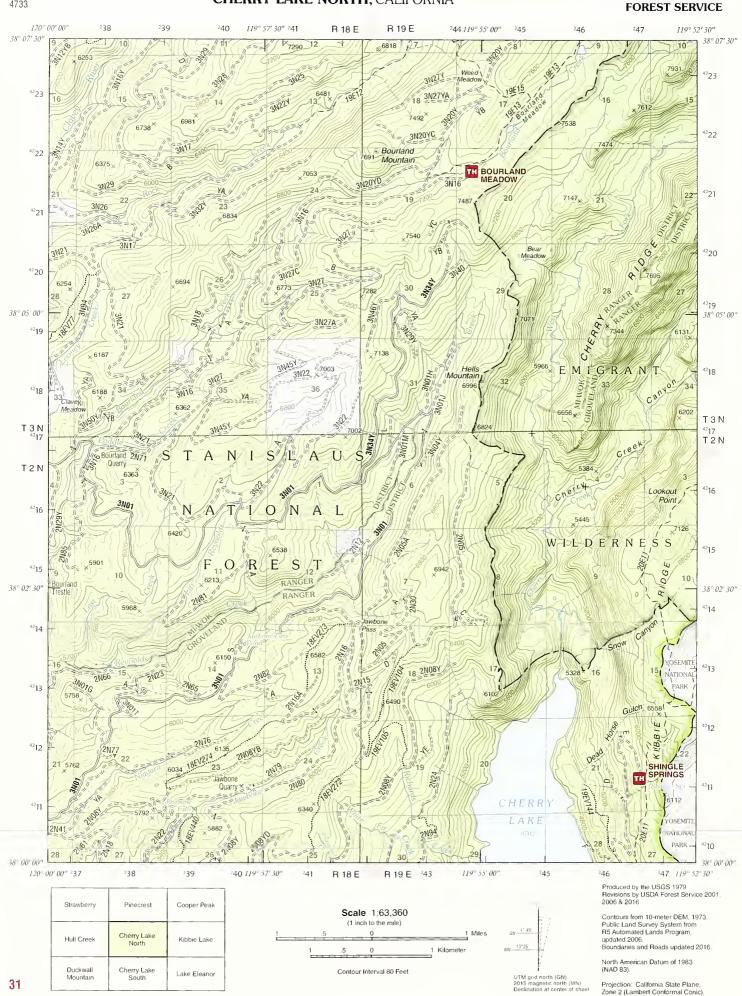


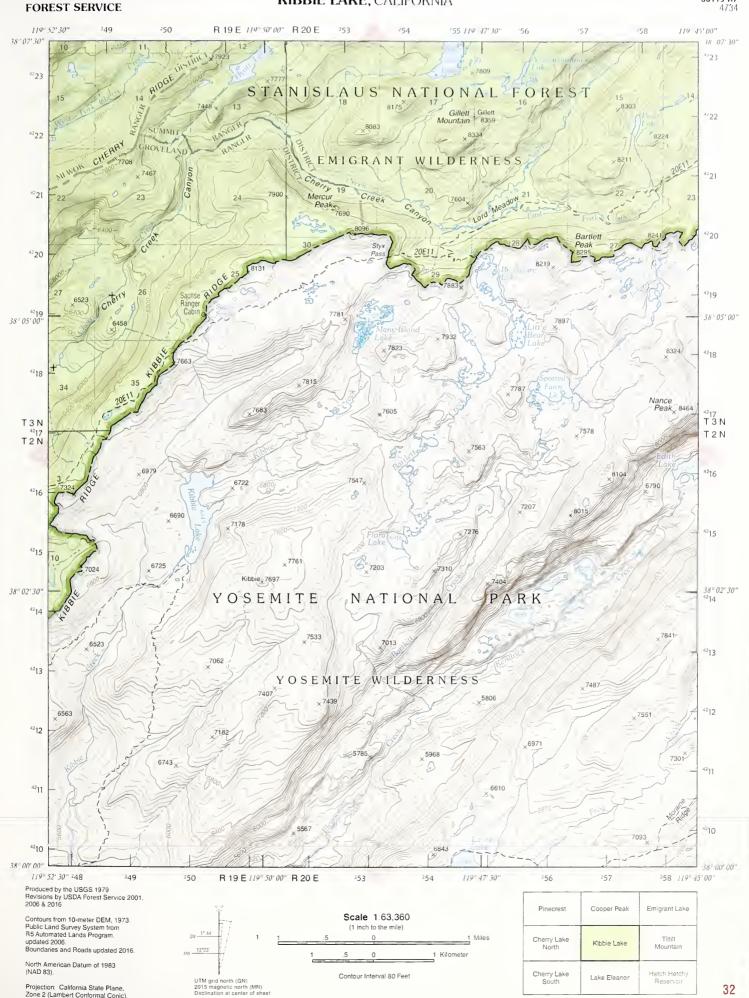


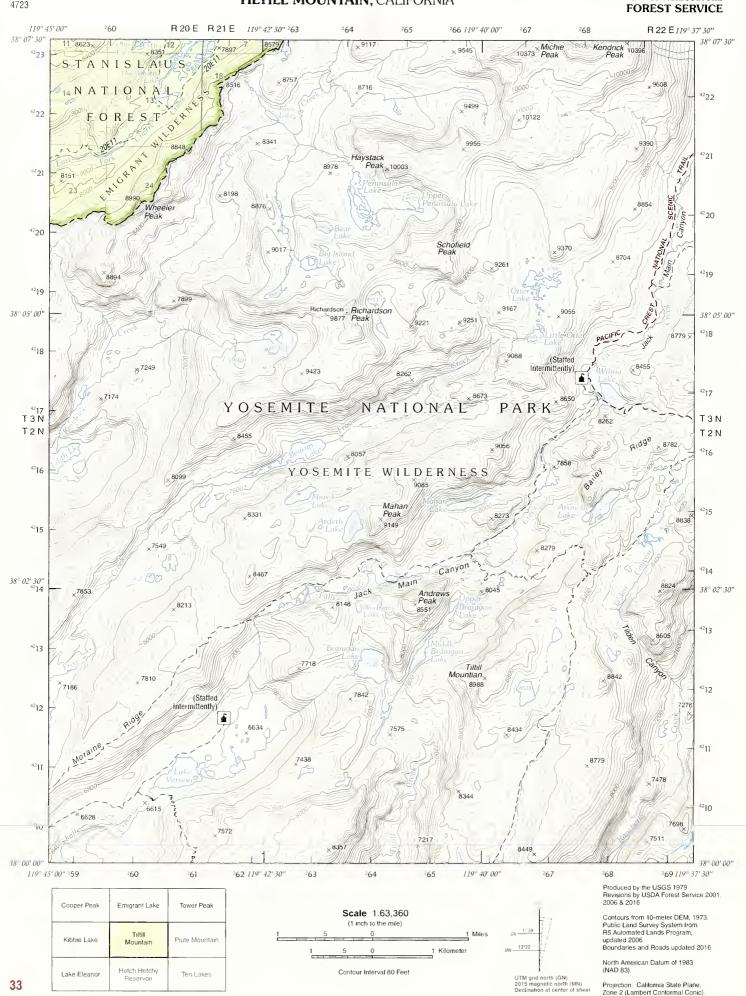


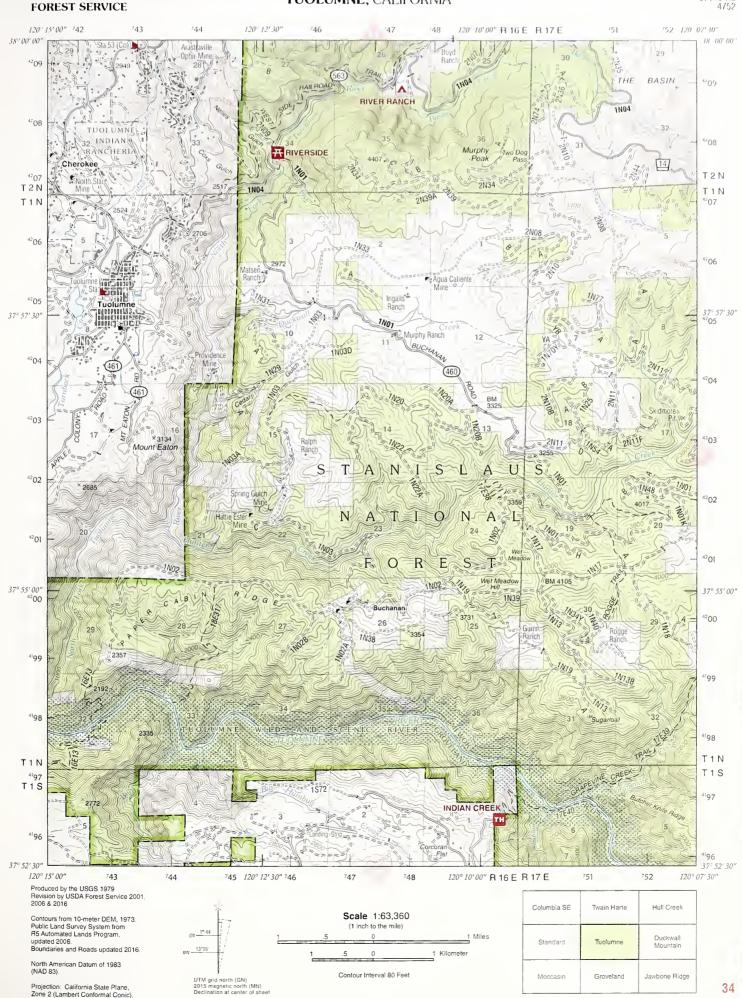


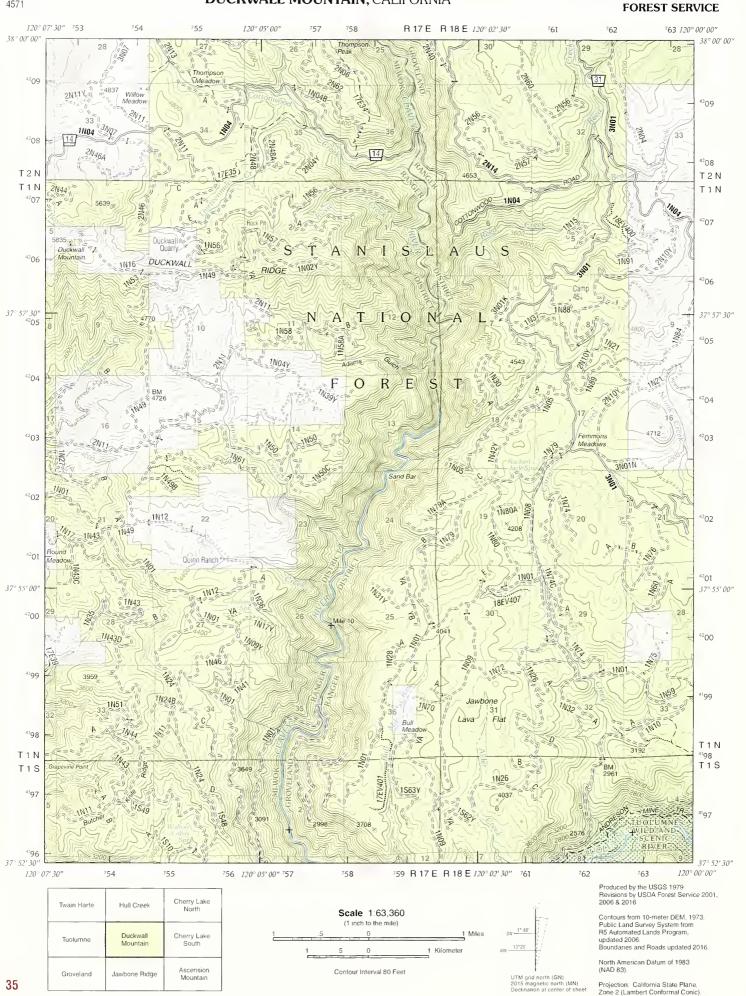




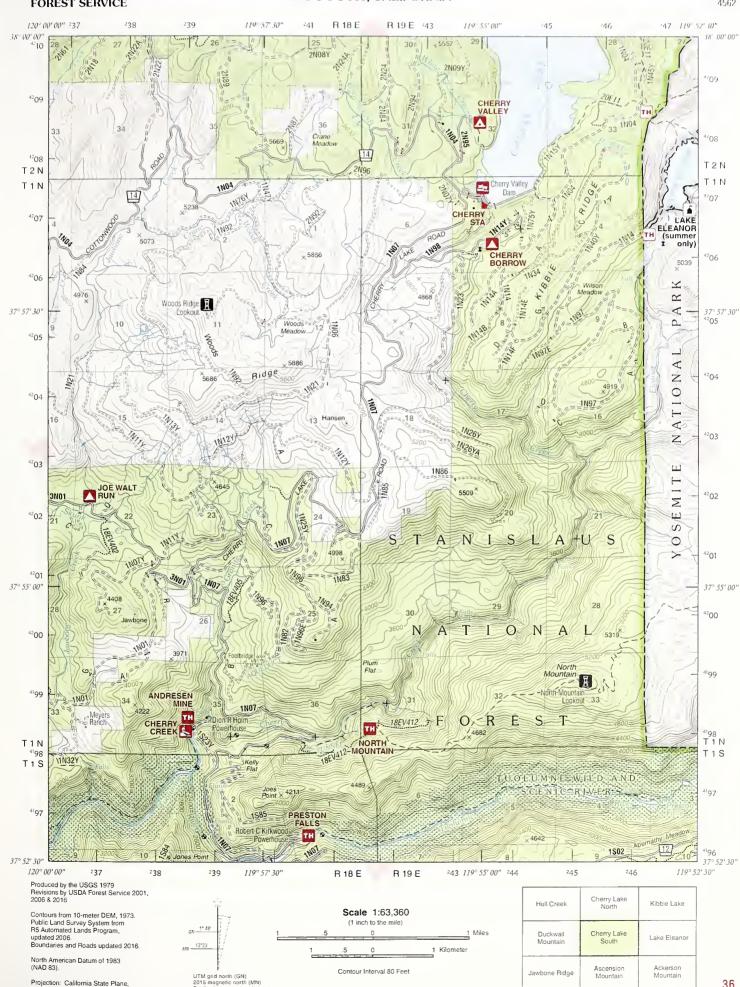


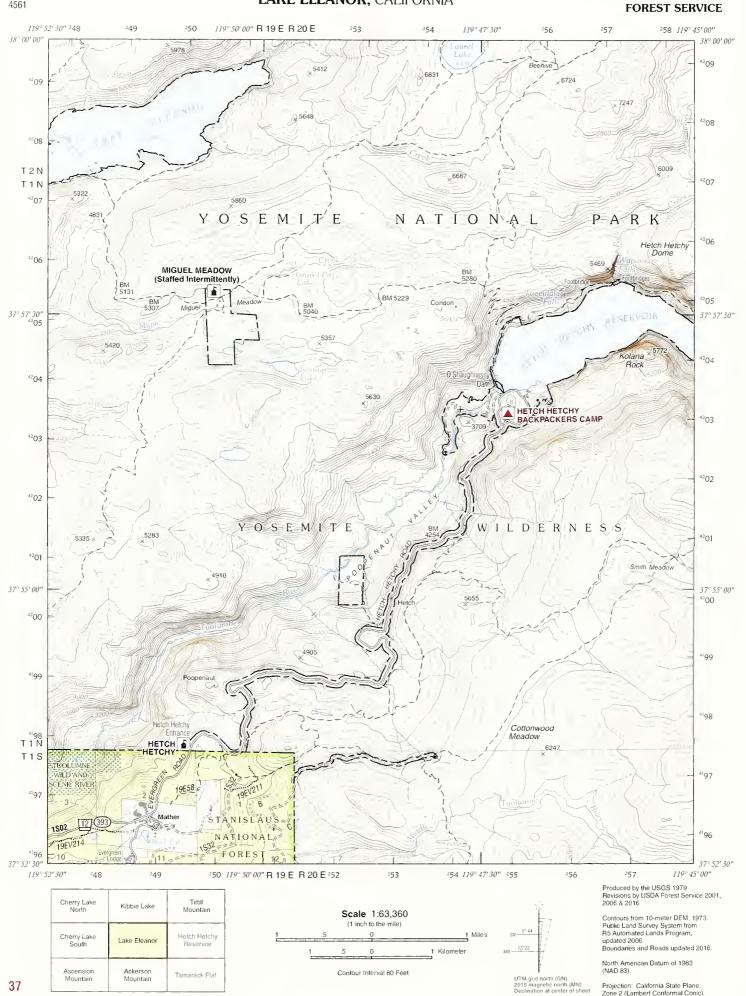


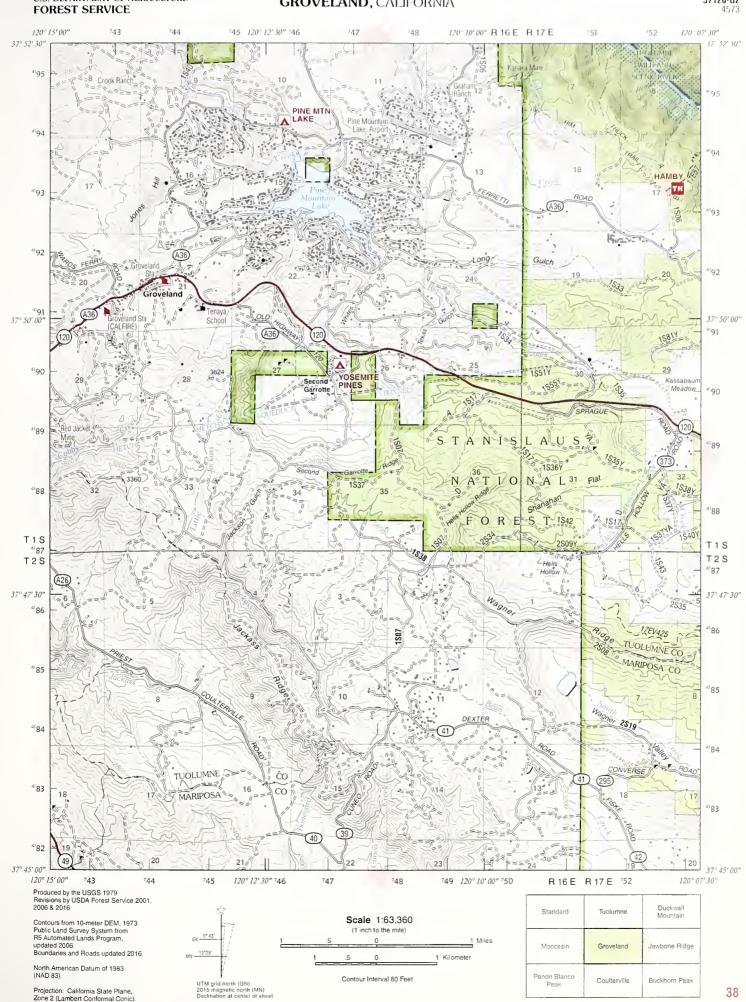


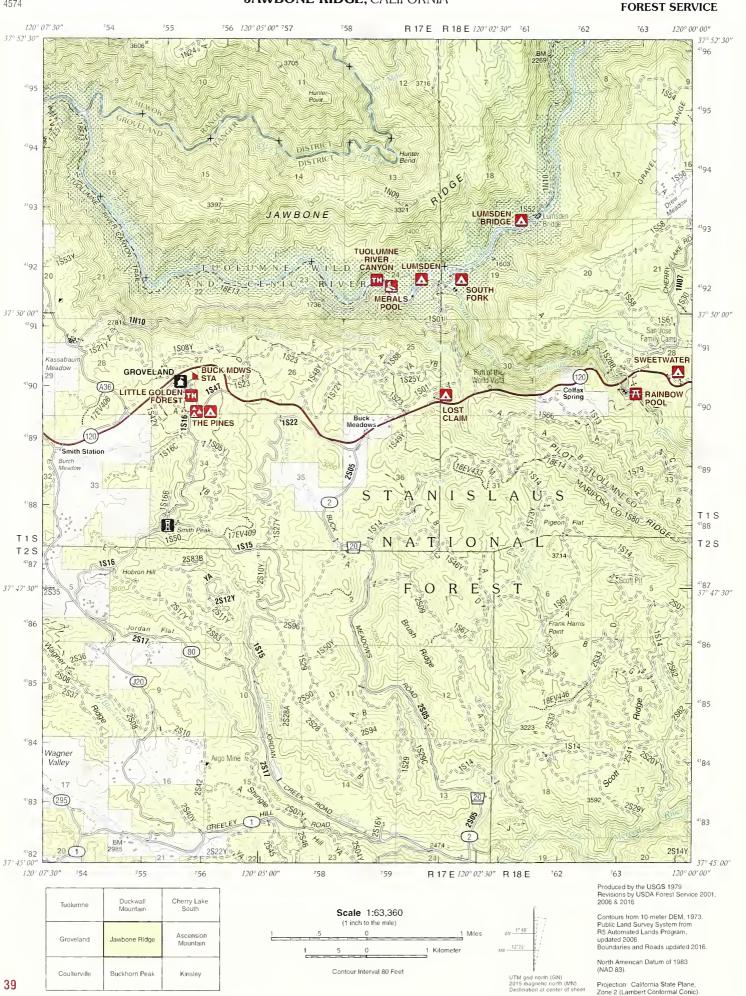


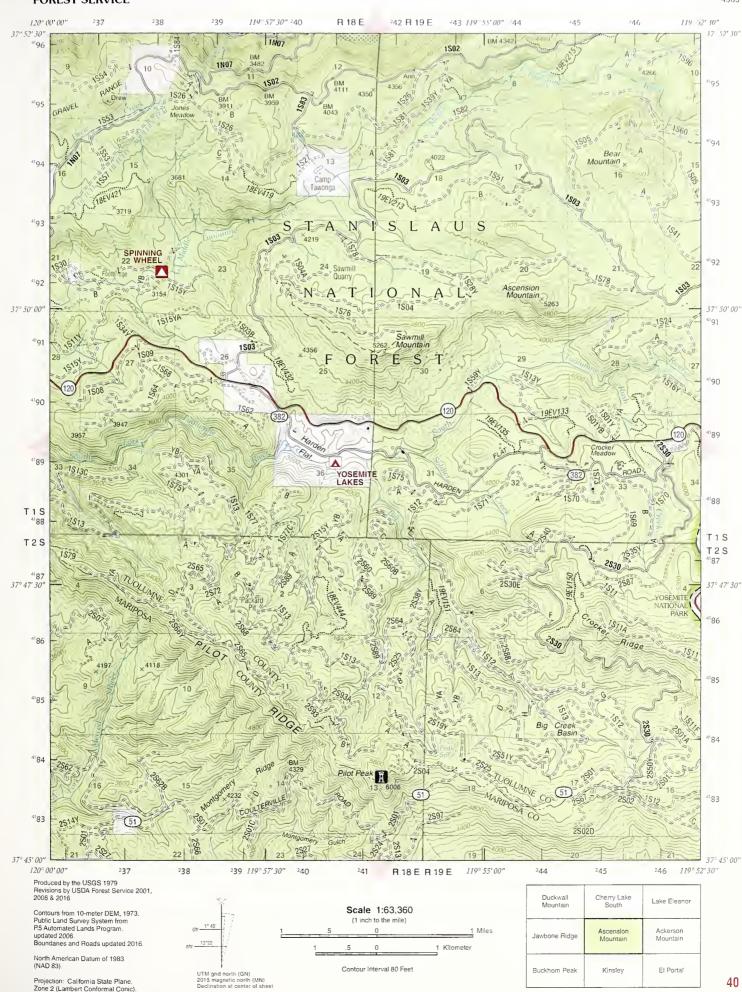
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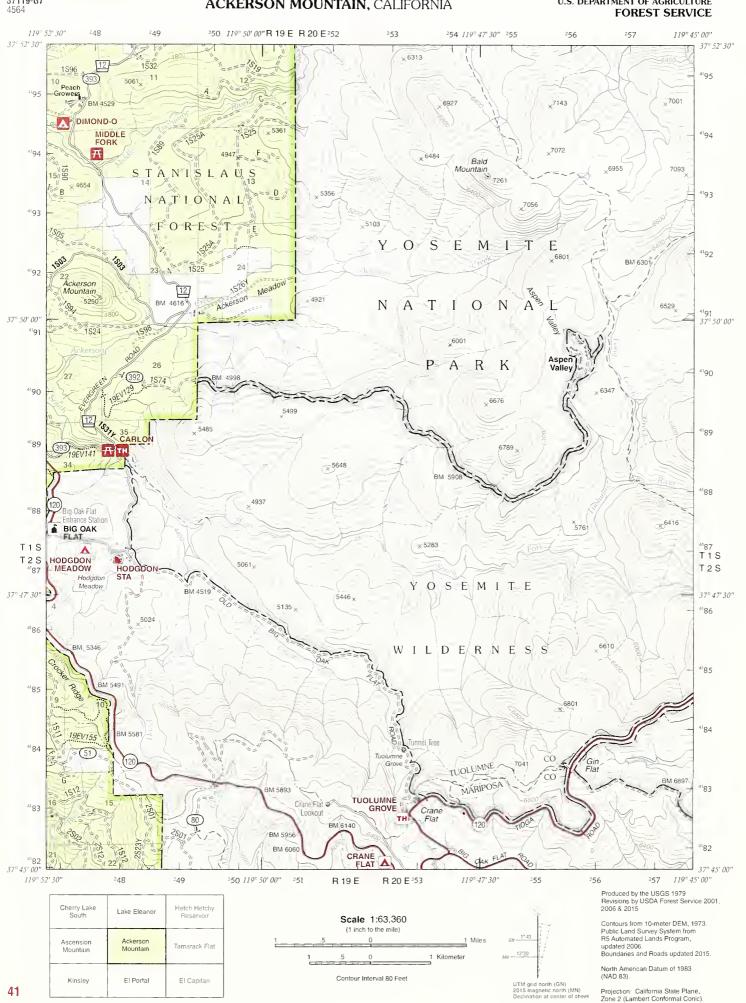


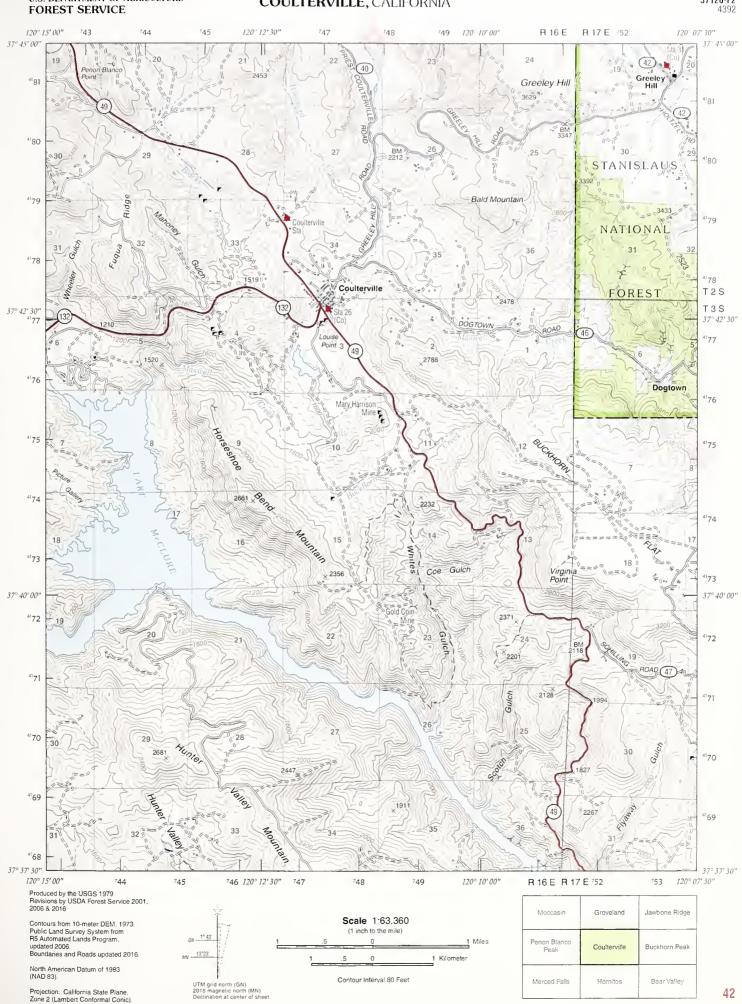


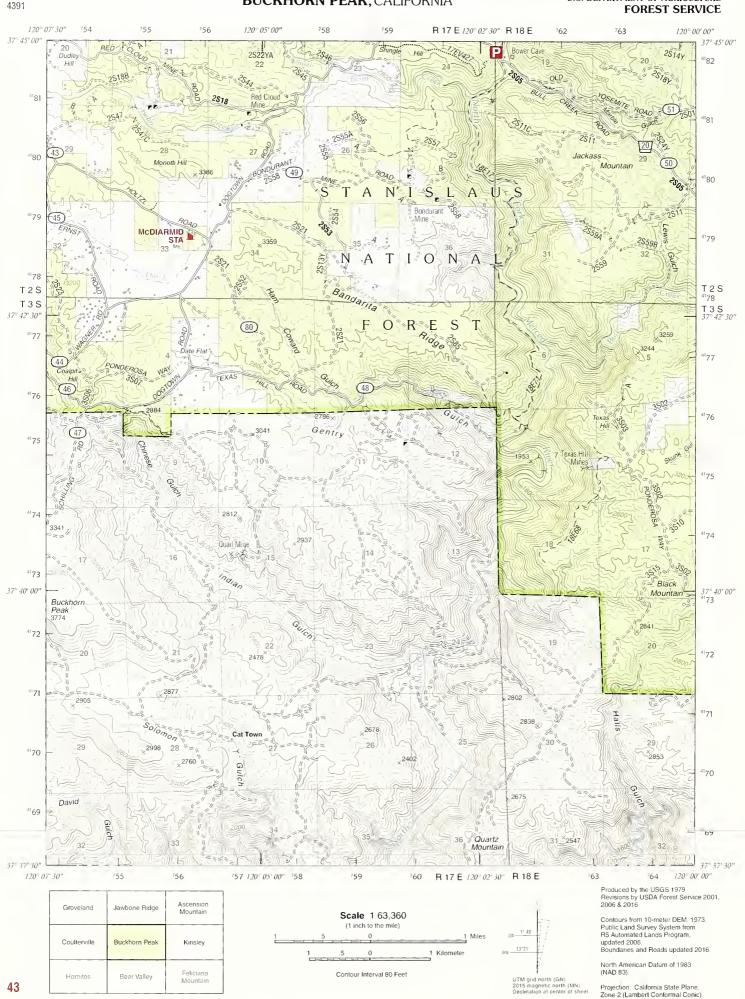


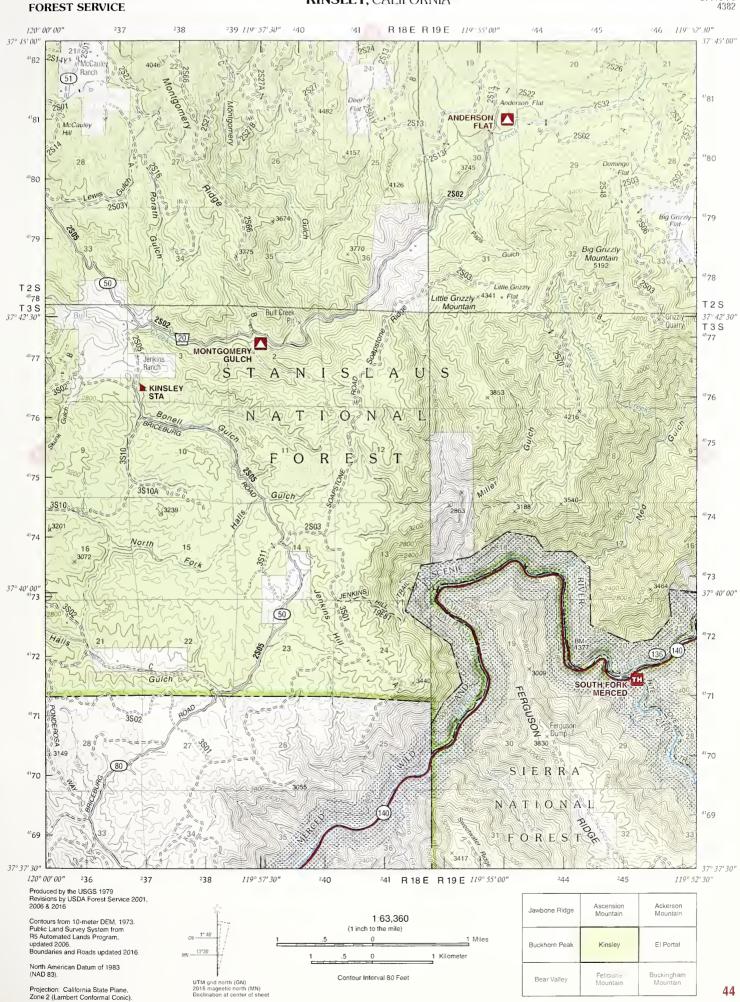


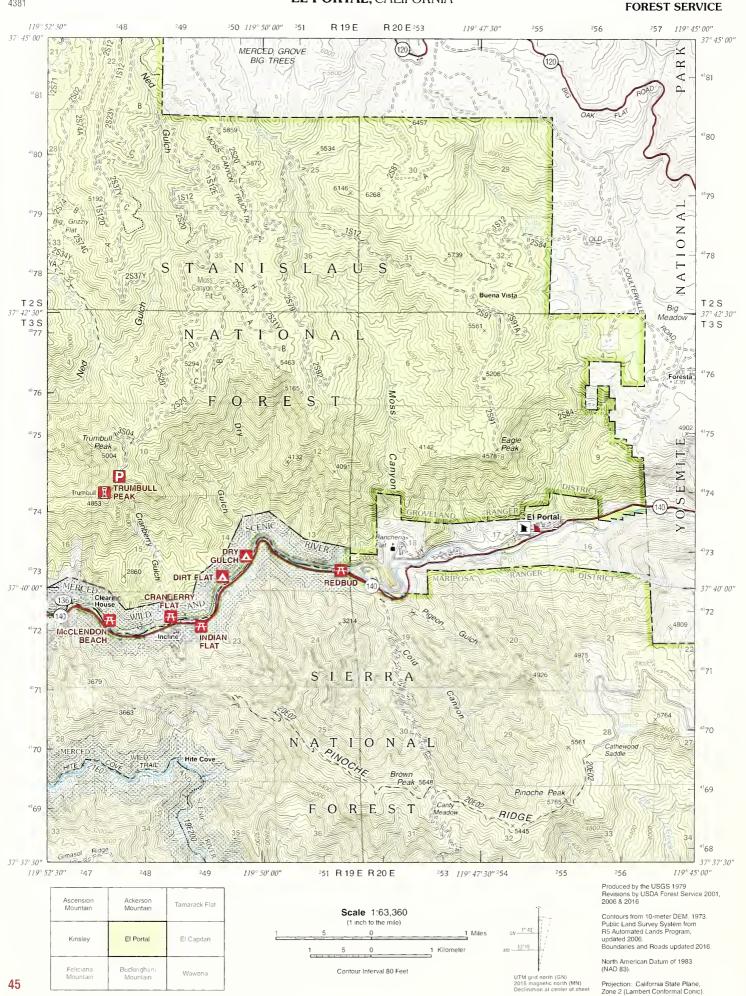












Stanislaus National Forest



Using this Atlas

Quad Labeling



Forest Service Regional Number:

This numbering system is based on15' quadrangles, starting in the south-eastern corner of the state and progressing from east to west, then south to north across the state.

Each of these is sub-divided into quarters, numbered counterclockwise from the North-East quadrant.



USGS Number: 40120-C7

latitude (40), longitude (120), grid coordinate (C7):



North, Grid North & Magnetic North

UTM grid north (GN)

2015 magnetic north (MN)

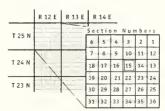
Declination at center of sheet



Local declination from north is shown at the bottom of each map. For more information on magnetic declination see: www.ngdc.noaa.gov and click on geomagnetism.

MILS: US Military Mils, 6400mils in a full circle

Public Land Survey



Each township is divided into 36 one square mile sections. These sections are numbered in gray squares on the map (See diagram above). Unsurveyed sections or portions of sections are called "protraction blocks". These protraction blocks are numbered sequentially starting with 37 (PB 37, PB 38, PB 39...)

STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST ATLAS

To report an emergency, dial 911

Stanislaus National Forest Contacts:

Supervisor's Office

19777 Greenley Road Sonora, CA 95370 ph: 209-532-3671 fax: 209-533-1890

TDD: 209-533-0765

Calaveras Ranger District

P.O. Box 500 5519 Highway 4 Hathaway Pines, CA 95233

ph: 209-768-0956 fax: 209-795-6849 TDD: 209-795-2854

Groveland Ranger District

24545 Highway 120 Groveland, CA 95321 ph: 209-962-7825 fax: 209-962-7412

TDD: 209-962-6406

Mi-Wok Ranger District

P.O. Box 100 24695 Highway 108 Mi-Wuk Village, CA 95346

ph: 209-586-3234 fax: 209-586-0643 TDD: 209-586-0262

Summit Ranger District

#1 Pinecrest Lake Road Pinecrest, CA 95364 ph: 209-965-3434

fax: 209-965-3372 TDD: 209-965-0488

Stanislaus National Forest Website

www.fs.usda.gov/stanislaus/

Other Information Numbers:

National Recreation Reservation System

877-444-6777 518-885-3639 International 888-448-1474 Customer Service www.recreation.gov

National Weather Service

www.weather.gov/

Caltrans Highway Conditions

800-427-7623

www.dot.ca.gov/cgi-bin/roads.cgi



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